Unit 7 Where is it from?

Look, listen and repeat

We went on a school trip yesterday.
Did you go to a museum?
No, we didn't. We went to a farm to learn about animals.
That sounds fun!
Yes, it was! We saw horses, sheep, cows and ducks. It was very interesting.

Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	farm animals: chicken, cow, donkey, duck, fish, goat, horse, rabbit, sheep animal products: wool, meat, cheese, milk, butter weather: cloudy, drought, flood, foggy, rainy, snowing, sunny, temperature, thunder and lightning, windy, humid	
Language	- We get (wool) from (sheep). - Do we get (milk) from (sheep)? - It's very (windy). It's a little (cold).	- It's partly (cloudy). - There's no (wind). - Giza is the closest.
Reading	A website about traditional Egyptian products	
Phonics	cl: clock, cloud fl: flag, flood	pl: play, plant, plane
Life skills	☛ Collaboration	☛ Participation
Values	☛ Cooperation and respect	☛ Love of country
Issues and challenges	☛ Environmental responsibility ☛ Loyalty and belonging	☛ National unity
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Geography : places in Egypt, identifying geographical features (rivers, sea, mountains, desert, etc.) on a map Math : distances, graphs Social studies: where things come from	

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Part (1) (P. 2 / 3 / 4 / 5)

Farm animals: حيوانات المزرعة

duck
بطة

horse
حصان

goat
عنزة

cow
بقرة

donkey
حمار

rabbit
أرنب

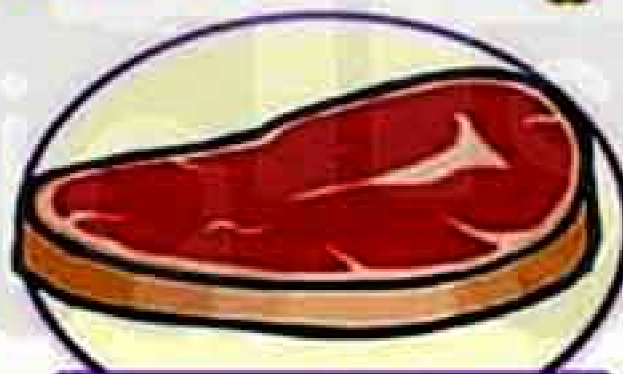
sheep
خروف

fish
سمكة

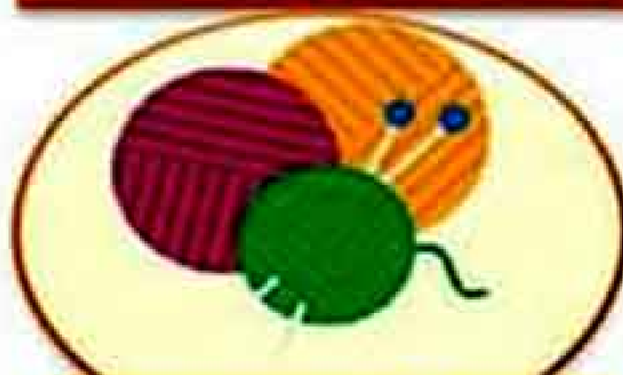
chicken
دجاجة

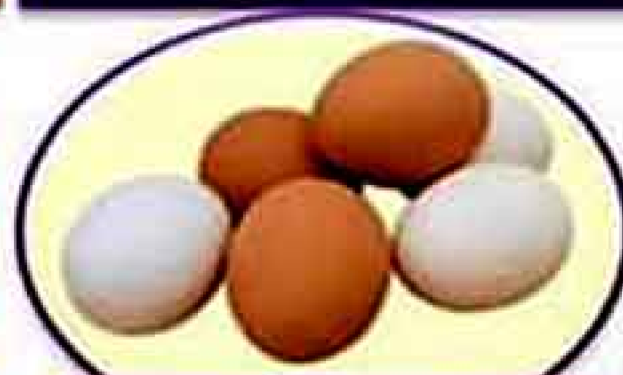
Animal Products: المنتجات الحيوانية

milk
لبن


meat
لحم

cheese
جبن - جبنة


wool
صوف


eggs
بيض

butter
زبدة

How the world works

Vocabulary: (SB)

school trip	رحلة مدرسية	museum	متحف	oasis	واحة
interesting	ممتع / شيّق	small	صغير الحجم	exercise	يتمرَّن
Alexandria	الأسكندرية	feathers	ريش	yesterday	أمس
go swimming	يَسبَح	lots of	الكثير من	visit	يزور
keep... tidy	يحافظ علي... مرتبًا	library	مكتبة	beach	شاطئ
learn about	يتعلم عن	wings	أجنحة	desert	صحراء
sounds fun	يبدو ممتعًا	get	يحصل على	look after	يعتنى بـ
get fit	يصبح لائقًا بدنيًا	things	أشياء	cycle	يركب درَّاجة

Vocabulary: (WB)

short legs	أرجل قصيرة	park	حديقة	market	سوق
have lunch	يتناول الغداء	people	الناس	recycle	يعيد تدوير
sports center	مركز رياضي	beak	منقار	live	يعيش
on Saturday	فى يوم السبت	restaurant	مطعم	picture	صورة
grass	عُشب / حشائش	swim	يَسبح	plants	نباتات
environment	البيئة	Cairo	القاهرة	fly	يطير

Study the following: (SB P. 3)

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Reading: (SB P. 4)

We went to the farm to see animals.

We learned about **animal products**.

We get lots of things from animals.

We get **wool** and milk from sheep.

We get eggs and meat from chickens.

We get meat and milk from cows.

We get milk and meat from goats.

How the world works

Language Focus

➪ *To talk about things we get from farm animals, we use this form:*

We get ……. from ……. .

Study the following: (WB P. 4)

➥ We get milk and meat from cows.

➥ We get eggs from chickens.

➥ We get wool from sheep.

➥ We get wool, meat and milk from sheep and goats.

➪ *To ask about things we get from farm animals, we use:*

Do we get ………… from …………?

➥ Do we get wool from sheep? - Yes, we do.

➥ Do we get milk from ducks? - No, we don't.

Unit (7) Where is it from?

⇨ ***We use:***

"Why ......?" to ask about the reason.

⇨ To answer a question with "Why", ***we use***

to + inf.

EX. ➥ Why do we exercise?

☞ We exercise to get fit.

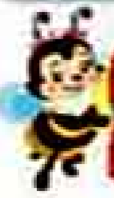
➥ Why do we go to the library?

☞ We go to the library to read books.

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We get lots of things (of - for - from) animals. (SB P. 4)
2) We (get - eat - give) milk and meat from goats. (SB P. 4)
3) (Does - Are - Do) we get milk from fish? (WB P. 4)
4) Do we get eggs from chickens? (Yes - No - Not), we do.
5) (What - Why - Who) do we cycle to school? - To get fit. (SB P. 5)
6) Why do we go to school? (For - To - Too) learn.

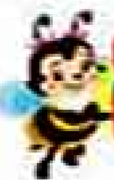
How the world works



2 Fill in using these words:

(Why - to - Do - get - don't)

1. .... we get meat from cows? - Yes, we do.
2. We went to the restaurant .... have lunch. (WB P. 5)
3. We .... wool from sheep. (WB P. 4)
4. .... do we go to the library? - To read books. (SB P. 5)
5. Do we get milk from fish? - No, we .... (WB P. 4)



3 Read and complete. Use to: (SB P. 5)

learn about the world

get fit

keep our house tidy

look after the environment

1. We exercise ....
2. We recycle paper and plastic ....
3. We tidy up ....
4. We go to school ....

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) We get milk from cows.

2) We go swimming.

3) We get eggs from chickens.

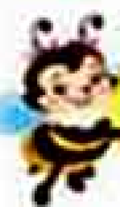
4) We read at the library.

a

b

c

d



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

g_ _t

do_ _ey

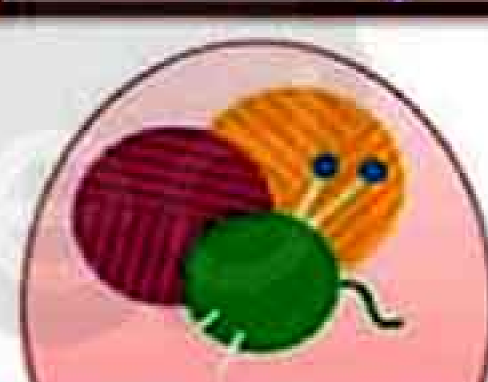
ch_ _ken

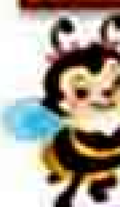
sh_ _p

m_ _t

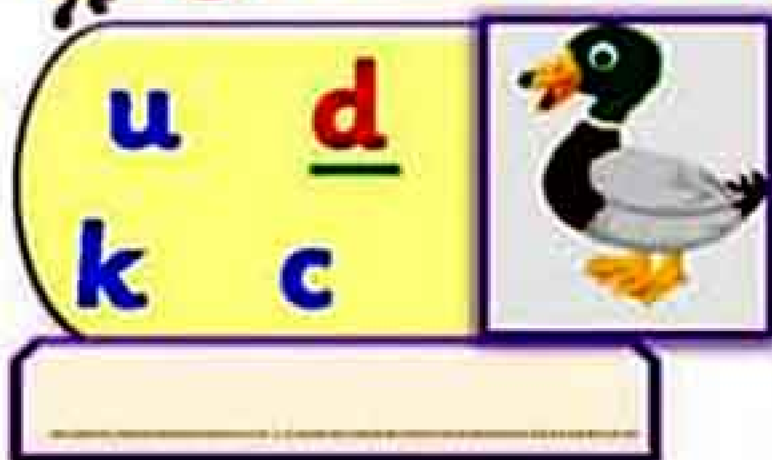
bu_ _er

r_ _bit

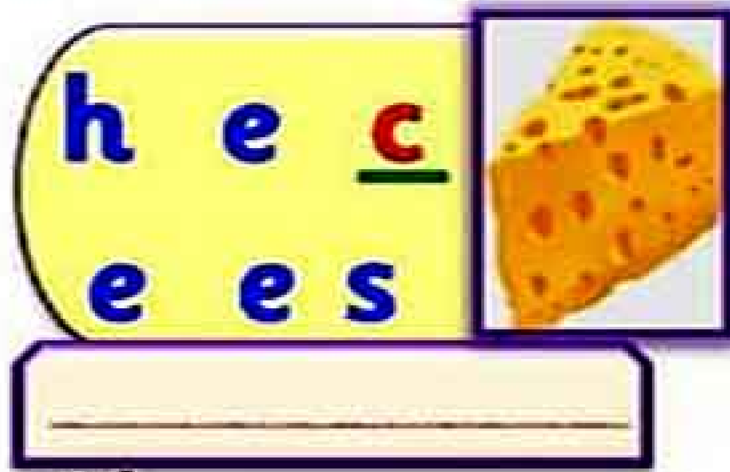

w_ _l



3 Make a word:



How the world works



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We (eat - get - give) eggs from chickens. (WB P. 4)
2) We exercise (two - too - to) get fit. (SB P. 5)
3) We get milk from (fish - chickens - cows). (SB P. 4)
4) Do we get milk from ducks? - No, we (aren't - do - don't).
5) (Who - Why - What) do we go to school? - To learn. (SB P. 4)

5 Read and match:

1) We went to a farm — a) from sheep.
2) We get wool and meat — b) to learn about animals.
3) Why do we go to the beach? — c) No, we don't.
4) Do we get milk from ducks? — d) To go swimming.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) plastic - We recycle - the environment - to look after - .

2) to buy - the supermarket - go to - We - food - .

7 Copy the following sentence:

We went on a school trip yesterday.

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Part (2) (P. 6 / 7 / 8 / 9)

oasis
واحة

desert
صحراء

mountain
جبل

lake
بحيرة

river
نهر

sea
بحر

pyramid
هرم

city
مدينة كبيرة

temple
معبد

sand dunes
كثبان رملية

olives
زيتون

figs
تين

farmers
مزارعون - فلاحون

rice
أرز

cotton
قطن

dates
بلح

How the world works

Vocabulary:

تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي

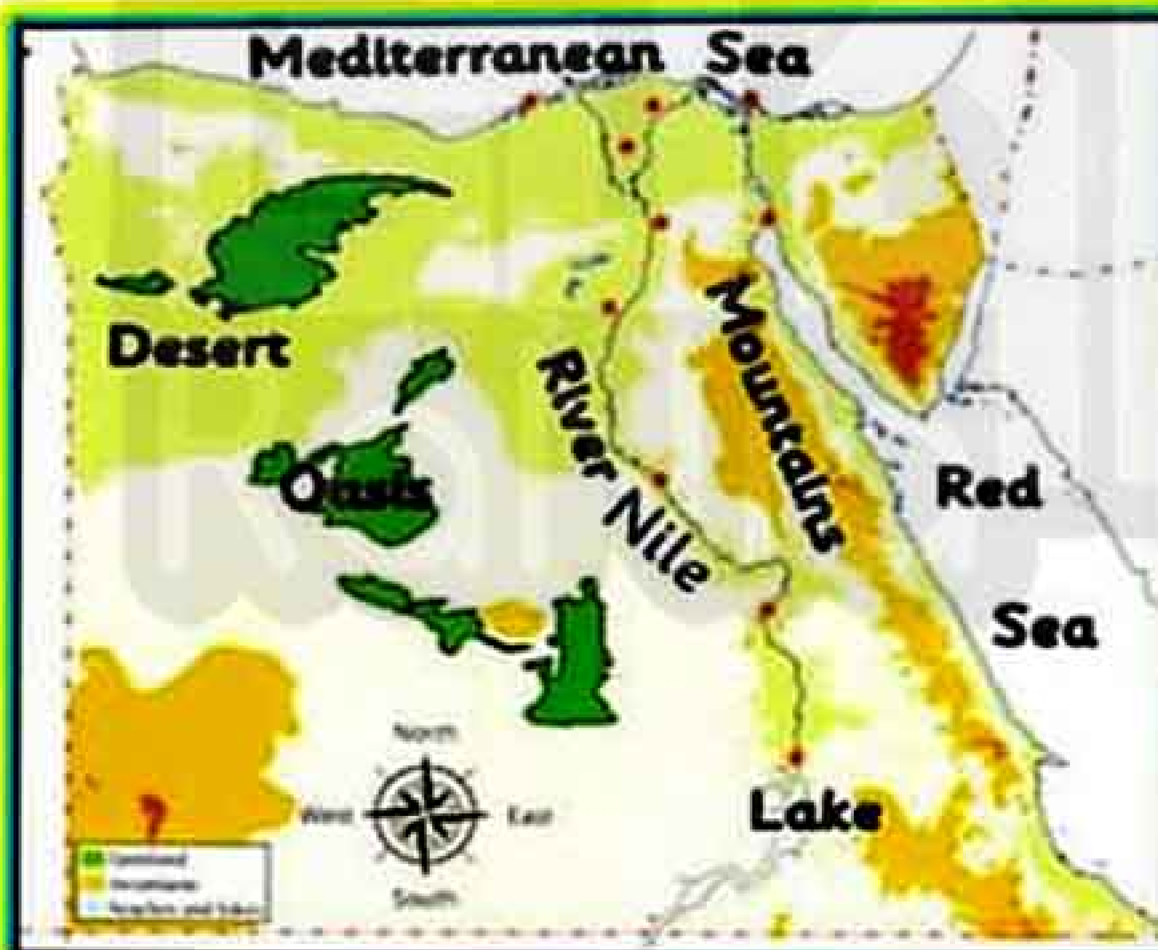
different	مختلف	the River Nile	نهر النيل
oases	واحات	the Mediterranean Sea	البحر المتوسط
north	الشّمال	the Red Sea	البحر الأحمر
east	الشرق	Nile Delta	دلتا النيل
south	الجنوب	area	منطقة - مساحة
west	الغرب	enter	يدخل (يصب في)
map	خريطة	farming	الزراعة
places	أماكن	farmland	أرض زراعية
next to	بجوار	grow	يزرع
old	قديم	wheat	قمح
good for	صالح لـ	empty	فارغ
use	يستخدم	keep animals	يربي الحيوانات
grapes	عنب	Sinai Peninsula	شبه جزيرة سيناء
around	حول	mountain range	سلسلة جبلية
rocks	صخور	Bedouin culture	ثقافة البدو
control	يتحكم في	the High Dam	السد العالي
electricity	الكهرباء	climbing mountains	تسلق الجبال
roads	طرق	famous	مشهور
tomatoes	طماطم	beautiful	جميل
land	يابس - أرض	look red	يبدو أحمر اللون
most of	معظم	build (built)	يبني
make	يصنع	important	هام - مهم
coffee	قهوة	mystery	سر غامض - لغز
buildings	مباني		

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Study the following:

1. A **delta** is a place where the river enters the sea.
2. There is a lot of **farmland** in the Nile Delta.
3. An **oasis** is a place in the desert with water.
4. People can **grow** plants and **keep** animals at an oasis.
5. A **peninsula** is land with water around it.
6. A **mountain range** is an area with lots of mountains.
7. A **dam** controls water in a river.

Reading: (SB P. 6)



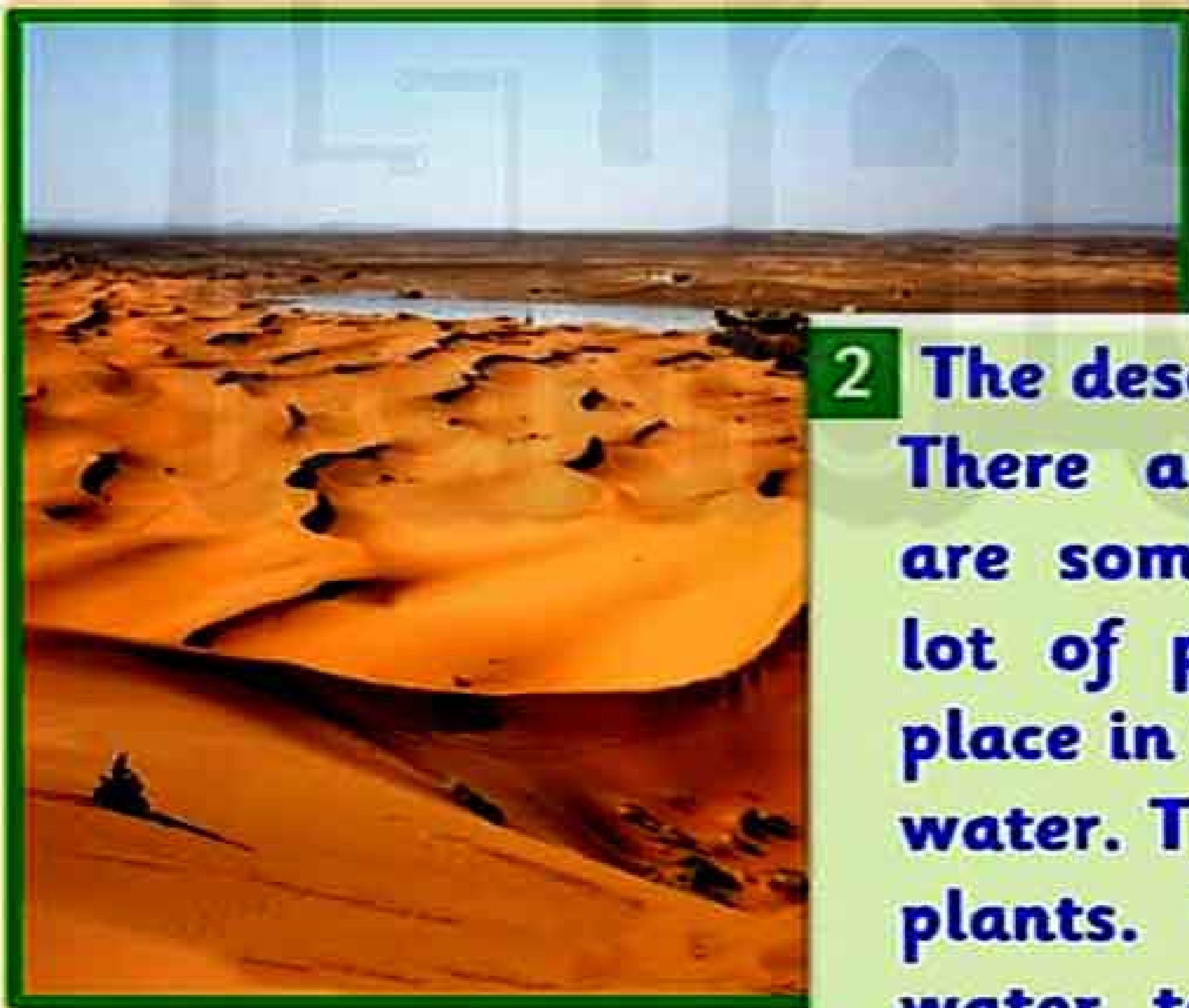
There are lots of different places in Egypt. There are deserts and **mountains**. There are **oases** in the desert and farmland around the River Nile. There are beaches and **lakes**.

Egypt is next to the sea, too. It has the **Mediterranean Sea** in the **north** and the Red Sea in the **east**. There are also very old cities, pyramids and **temples**.

How the world works

Reading:(SB P. 8 - 9)

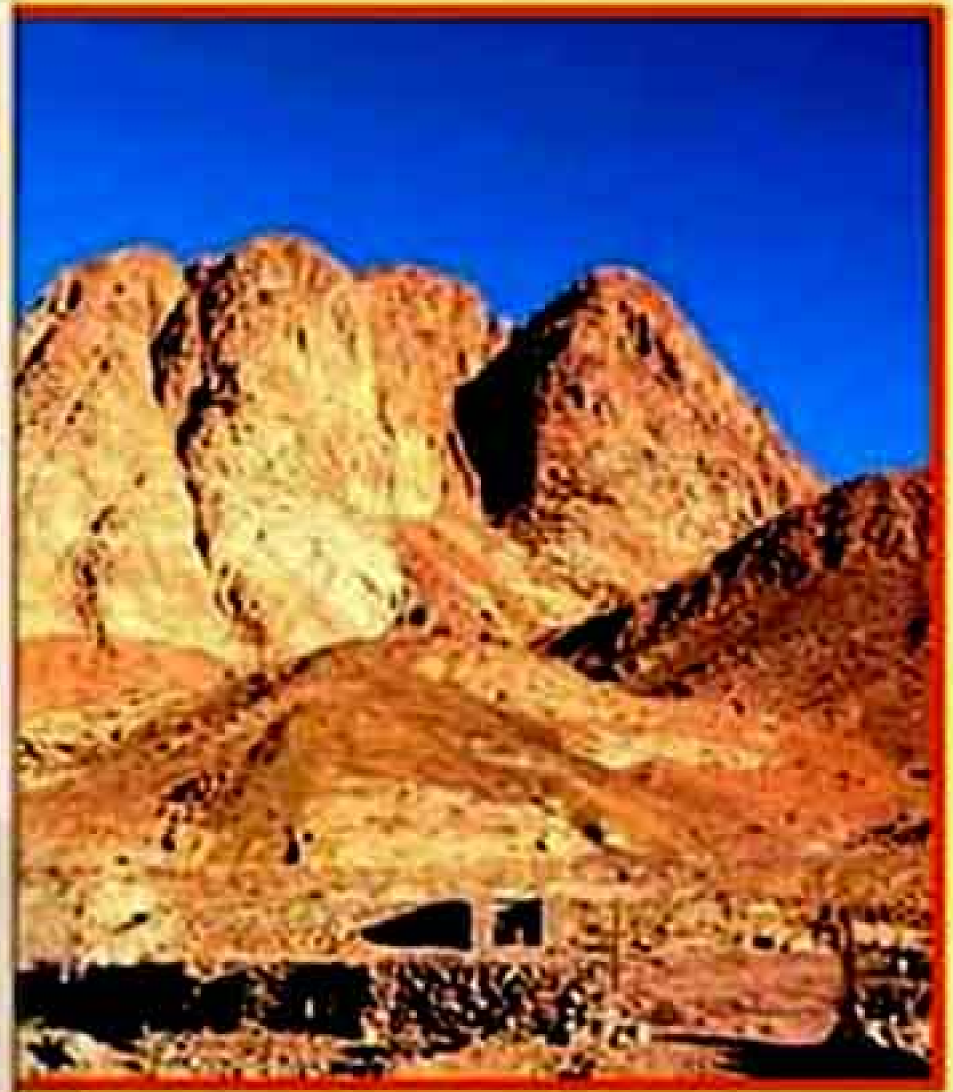
1 The Nile Delta is an area in Egypt with lots of farmland. A delta is a place where the river enters the sea. This makes the land good for farming. Farmers grow rice, cotton and wheat.



2 The desert is hot and empty. There are sand dunes. There are some animals, but not a lot of plants. An oasis is a place in a desert where there is water. There are also trees and plants. People can use the water to grow dates, olives, figs and grapes. They can keep farm animals, too.

Unit (7) Where is it from?

3 The **Sinai Peninsula** is an area of land with water around most of it. It has the Mediterranean Sea in the north, and the Red Sea in the south. The Sinai **mountain range** is very famous. There are mountains in the desert, too. People visit the Red Sea mountains to walk and learn about **Bedouin culture**. The mountains are beautiful, and the rocks look red.



4 The **High Dam** is very big. It is about 48 years old. People built it to **control** the Nile River. They also use it to make **electricity**. It is very important.

Remember

There is (There's) + a singular noun.

EX. ☞ There is a lake. ☞ There's a river.

There are + a plural noun.

EX. ☞ There are temples. ☞ There are pyramids.

How the world works

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) There's a lake.

2) The desert is hot and empty.

3) There are pyramids.

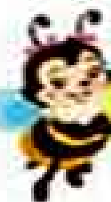
4) It's a temple.

a

b

c

d



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

o_s_s

c_ _y

r_v_r

py_a_id

s_ _

sa_d d_nes

o_i_es

mo_n_ain

3 Make a word:

d r e
t e s

....

i f
s g

....

l k
e a

....

Unit (7) Where is it from?

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) In the Nile (Delta – Sea – Oasis), the Nile enters the sea.
2) There (am – is – are) sand dunes in the desert.
3) A/An (river – oasis – desert) has water, trees and plants.
4) People built the (dam – sea – pyramid) to control the River Nile.
5) There (am – is – are) a river in Egypt.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) are – and – There – deserts – mountains.

....

2) and – wheat – grow – Farmers – cotton.

....

6 Read and mark (T) or (F):

There are deserts and mountains. There are oases in the desert and farmland around the River Nile. There are beaches and lakes. Egypt is next to the sea, too. It has the Mediterranean Sea in the north and the Red Sea in the east. There are also very old cities, pyramids and temples.

	T	F
1) There are mountains in Egypt.		
2) There are oases in the desert.		
3) There aren't any lakes.		
4) The Mediterranean Sea is in the south.		

How the world works

Part (3) (P. 10 - 11)

The weather: الطقس (حالة الجو)

sunny
مشمس

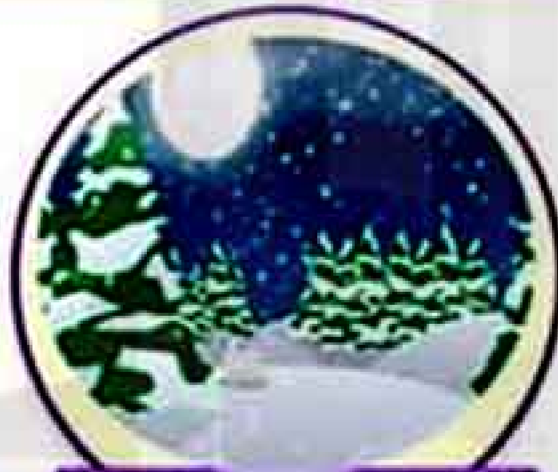
rainy
ممطر

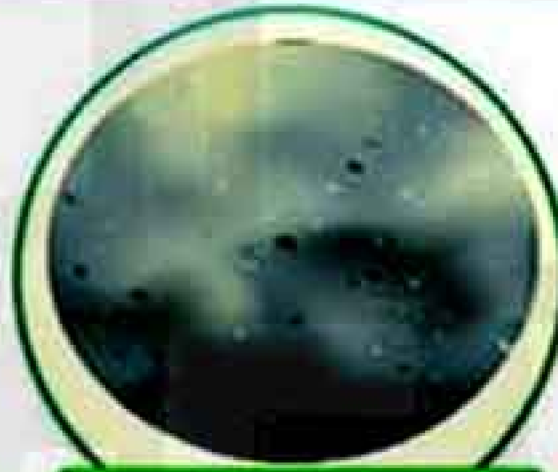
windy
عاصف

cloudy
غائم

drought
جفاف

foggy
ضبابي


snowing
تثلج

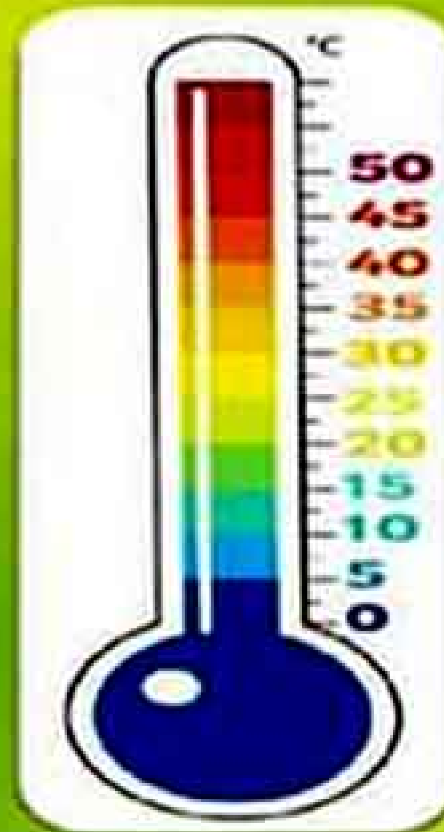

humid
رطب

thunder and lightning
رعد وبرق

Temperature: (SB P. 11)

حار
hot
25-40°C

دافئ
warm
15-25°C



معتدل البرودة
cool
5-15°C

بارد
cold
0-5°C

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Vocabulary:

Minya	المنيا	today	اليوم	partly	جزئيًا
Aswan	أسوان	need	يحتاج	crops	محاصيل
Hurghada	الغردقة	summer	الصيف	winter	الشتاء
Port Said	بورسعيد	rain	مطر	temperature	درجة الحرارة
kinds of	أنواع من	at the top of			عند قمة

Read and Learn: (SB P. 11)

It's winter in Egypt. What's the weather like in Aswan?

It's warm.

Aswan – 22 | Port Said – 15 | Cairo – 13 | Hurghada – 18

Reading: (SB P. 11)

Warm weather is good for farming. We need sun and rain to grow plants.

When there is no water and the weather is too hot, we can't grow plants.

In the Nile Delta, it is partly sunny and partly rainy. We can grow different kinds of crops.

How the world works

Language Focus

To ask about the weather, we say:

What is the weather like today?

It is cold.

What was the weather like yesterday?

It was windy.

To show the degree of the weather, we use:

very	جدًا	a little	قليلًا
partly	جزئيًا	There's no	لا يوجد

Ex. - It's very windy.
- It's a little cold.
- It's partly cloudy.
- There's no rain.

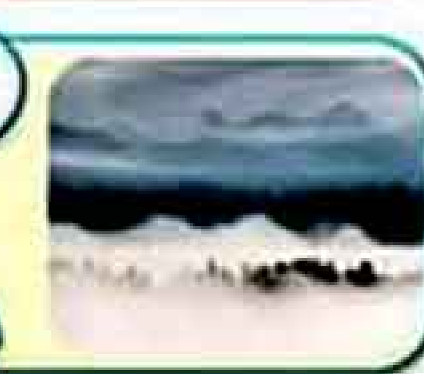
Activities

1 Read and match:

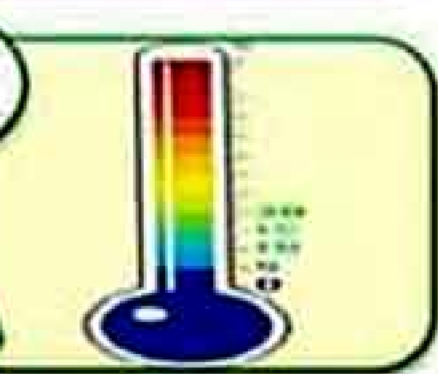
1) It's warm today.
2) It was windy yesterday.
3) It's cold in winter.
4) It was foggy this morning.

a

b



c



d

Unit (7) Where is it from?

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

h_m_d

w_n_y

s_o_ing

r_i_y

f_ _gy

dr_ _ght

li_ht_ing

c_o_dy

3 Make a word:

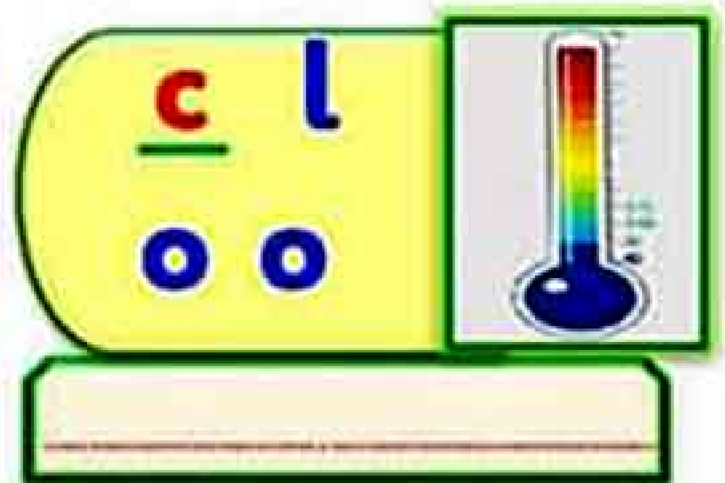
....

....

....

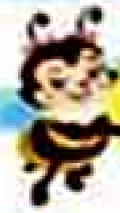
....

....



....

How the world works



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) It's hot and (cold – sunny – snowing) today.
2) What (is – are – was) the weather like yesterday?
3) It's (hot – sunny – cold) and cloudy in winter.
4) What's the weather like (today – yesterday – tomorrow)?
5) When there is (water – rain – no water), we can't grow plants.

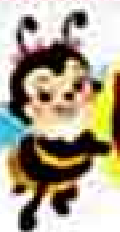
5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) sun – rain – need – We – and – . (SB P. 11)

....

2) today – weather – like – What's – the – ? (SB P. 10)

....



6 Fill in using these words:

(cloudy – rain – thunder – weather)

1) There was .... and lightning this morning. (WB P. 8)
2) What's the .... like today? (SB P. 10)
3) It's cold and .... in Alexandria today. (WB P. 8)
4) There's .... in Port Said. There's water in all parts of the city. (WB P. 8)

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Part (4) P. (12 /13 /14 /15)

baskets
سلات

papyrus reeds
عيدان البوص

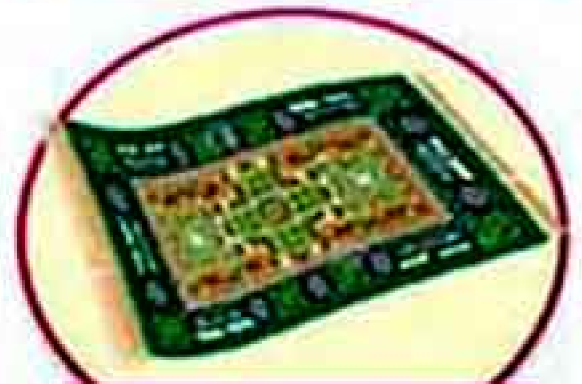
palm tree
نخلة

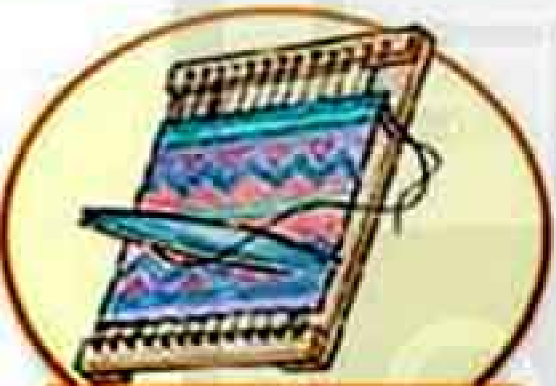
weave
ينسج

furniture
أثاث

port
ميناء

glasses
زجاجات


carpet
سجادة كبيرة


loom
نول

chair
كرسي

boat
قارب

rug
سجادة صغيرة

shapes
أشكال

birds
طيور

sand
رمل

silk
حرير

How the world works

Vocabulary:

southern Egypt	جنوب مصر	Nubia	النوبة
northern Sudan	شمال السودان	Damietta	دمياط
palm tree leaves	سعف النخيل	famous for	مشهور بـ
around the world	حول العالم	along	بمحاذاة - بطول
other countries	دول أخرى	together	معًا
traditional way	طريقة تقليدية	travel	يسافر
well-known	مشهور	colorful	ملوَّن
Giza	الجيزة	buy	يشترِي
station	محطة	made of	مصنوع من
useful	مفيد	desk	مكتب
clothes	ملابس	soft	ناعم - ليِّن
drink	يشرب	paint	يلون
pretty	جميل	sizes	أحجام
store	يخزن	expensive	غالى الثَّمَن
wooden	خشبي	favorite	مفضل
Al-Fayoum	الفيوم	blow	ينفخ - يهب
metal	معدن		

Read and learn: (SB P. 15)

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Study the following:

- People in Nubia use **reeds** to make baskets.

- Damietta is a **port**.

- People used **sand** to make glass.

- People in Giza **weave** carpets on a loom.

- This chair **is made of** wood. It's **from** Damietta.

- This rug **is from** Giza. It's **made of** wool.

- In Al-Fayoum, people used **sand** to **blow** glass in different shapes.

How the world works

Reading: (SB P. 12 / 13)

Nubia is a place along the River Nile, in southern Egypt and northern Sudan. Nubia is famous for making baskets. People use papyrus reeds and palm tree leaves to make the baskets. They weave the leaves or reeds together.

In Damietta, there are lots of places where people make furniture. Damietta is a port, so boats can travel to and from other countries. People in Damietta sell the furniture in Egypt and all around the world.

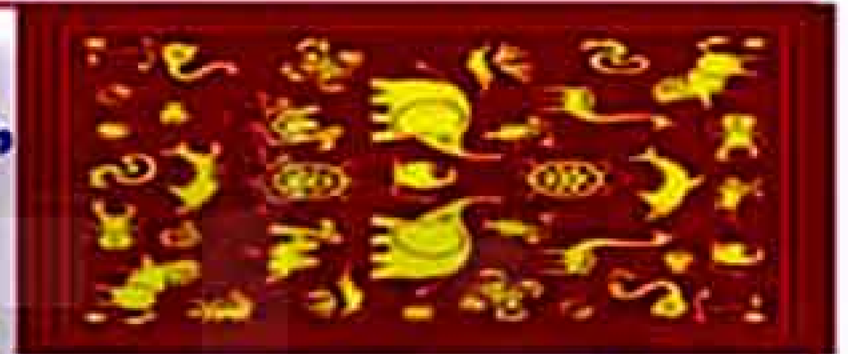
Al-Fayoum is a city in Egypt. People used sand to blow colorful glass in different shapes. It was beautiful and famous. Today, there are places in Cairo where people make glass objects in the traditional way.

Giza is well-known for making carpets and rugs. They are very beautiful and people all over the world buy them. People use wool, cotton or silk to weave the carpets on a loom. There are lots of schools in Giza where people can learn to weave carpets.

Unit (7) Where is it from?

Reading: (SB P. 14)

These colorful baskets from Nubia
are in lots of different sizes.
Some are big and some are small.
You can use the smallest ones for
things on your desk or in your bathroom.
You can use the biggest ones to store clothes or toys.



This rug is from Giza. It's expensive,
but it's very beautiful and it's big.
It's made of wool and it's very soft.
There's a picture of animals on it – horses and birds.

These glasses are from Cairo. They
are made of blue and red glass.
You can use them to drink water or juice.

This wooden chair is from Damietta.
It is perfect for a child's bedroom.
You can paint it different
colors – white, gray, red or blue.

How the world works

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) These baskets are from Nubia.
2) This rug is made of wool.
3) These glasses are from Cairo.
4) The chair is made of wood.

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

fu_n_ture | c_a_r | p_ _t | c_r_et

pa_m tr_e | b_ _t | w_a_e | b_s_ets

3 Make a word:

o l / o m ....

r g / u ....

p t / r o ....

Unit (7) Where is it from?

....

....

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Nubia is famous (of - for - to) making baskets.
2) People used (wood - sand - metal) to blow glass in different shapes.
3) Giza is well-known for making carpets and (rugs - looms - reeds).
4) We can get (metal - wood - wool) from sheep.
5) You can use glasses to (eat - drink - weave) water.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) your - product - What's - favorite - ? (SB P. 15)

....

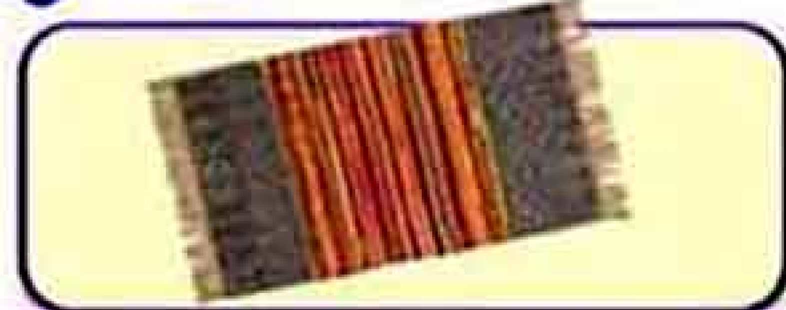
2) a - is - port - Damietta - . (SB P. 12)

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(from - reeds - glass)

This basket is made of ....



Where is this rug .... ?

How the world works

Part (5) (P. 16 / 17 / 18 / 19)

Phonics

cloud سحابة | clock ساعة | clown مُهرّج

flood فيضان | flag عَلَم | flute ناي

plants نباتات | plane طائرة | plate طبق

Vocabulary:

play	يلعب	planet	كوكب	clap	يصفق
by car	بالسيارة	clay	صلصال	sometimes	أحيانًا
by train	بالقطار	show	يوضح	close to	قريب من
label	يُميز	line	خط	far away	بعيدًا
distance	مسافة	compare	يقارن	closer	أقرب
groups	مجموعات	time	وقت	farther	أبعد

Unit (7) Where is it from?

information	معلومات	bar graph	تمثيل بالأعمدة
measure	يقيس	x-axis	محور السينات
for example	على سبيل المثال	y-axis	محور الصادات
temperature	درجة الحرارة	go up	يتجه لأعلى
Suez	السويس	How far..?	كم تبعد..؟
Tanta	طنطا	How many..?	كم عدد..؟
Assiut	أسيوط	How much..?	كم كمية..؟
Qena	قنا	go across the bottom	يمشي أفقيًا

Read and learn: (SB P. 16)

1) There's a flag on the plane.

2) There's a flood. The plants are in the water.

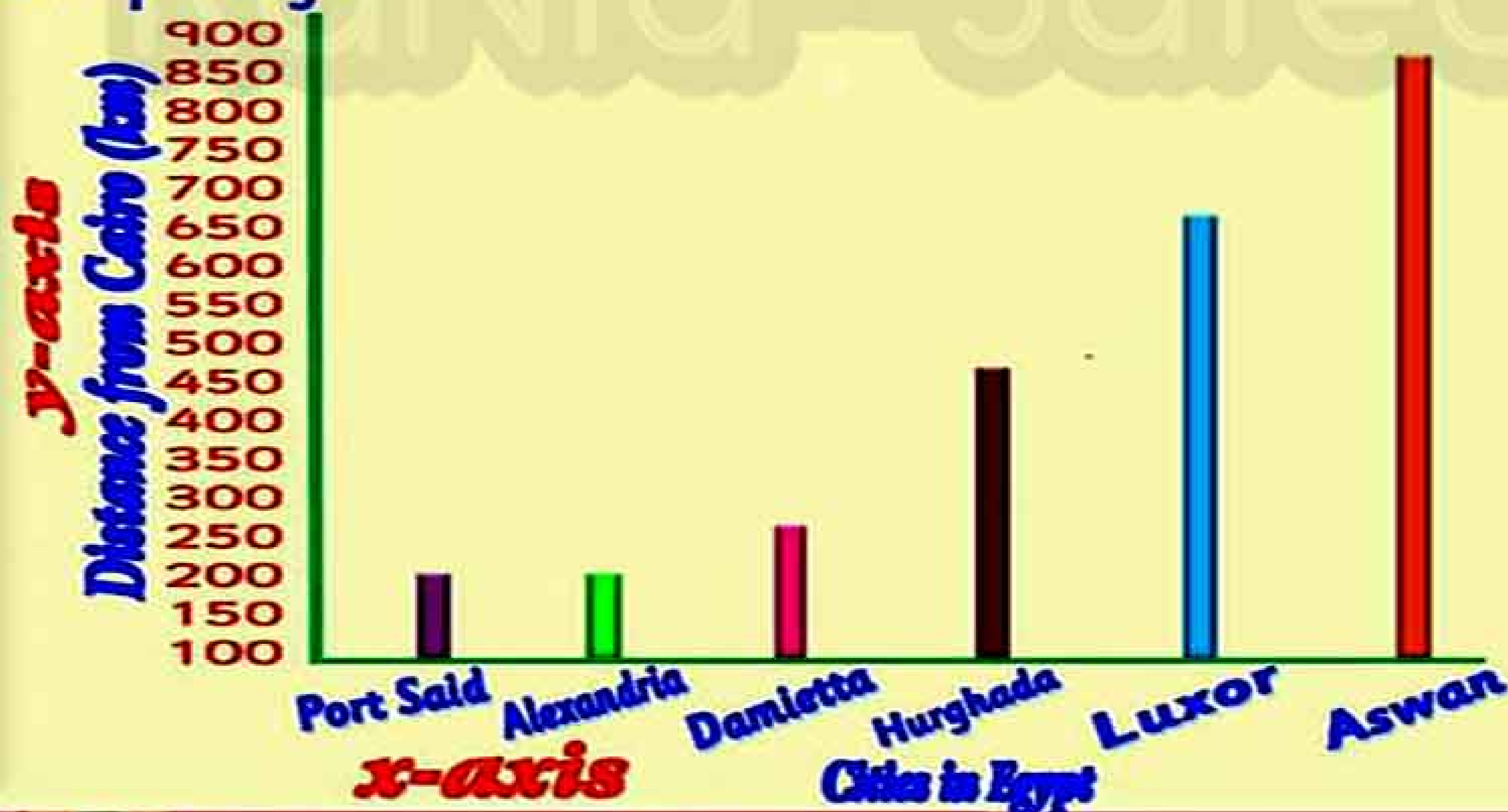
3) There are clouds on the clock.

How the world works

Reading: Graphs (SB P. 18)

I live in Cairo with my family. We like to travel to other places in Egypt. Sometimes we go by car. Sometimes we go by train. I like to visit different places to learn about Egypt. Some of them are close, and some of them are far away.

A **bar graph** is a good way to show information. The **x-axis** is the line that goes across the bottom. It shows the different groups we are measuring. The **y-axis** is the line that goes up. It shows how much or how many of a thing there is. A graph shows us how to compare things, for example, **distance**, **temperature** or **time**. We **label** the x-axis and the y-axis to show what we are comparing.



Unit (7) Where is it from?

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) It's a flag.
2) There is a clock.
3) This is a plane.
4) There are clouds.

a

b

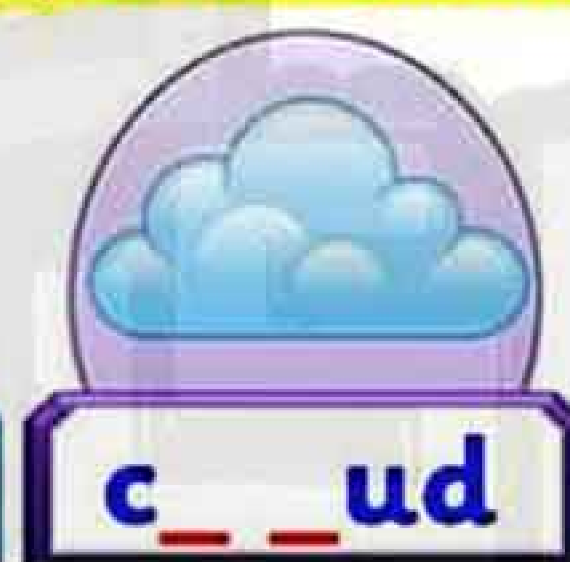
c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

f_ _g

fl_ _d


c_ _ud

p_a_e

c_o_k

fl_t_

p_a_ts

pl_t_

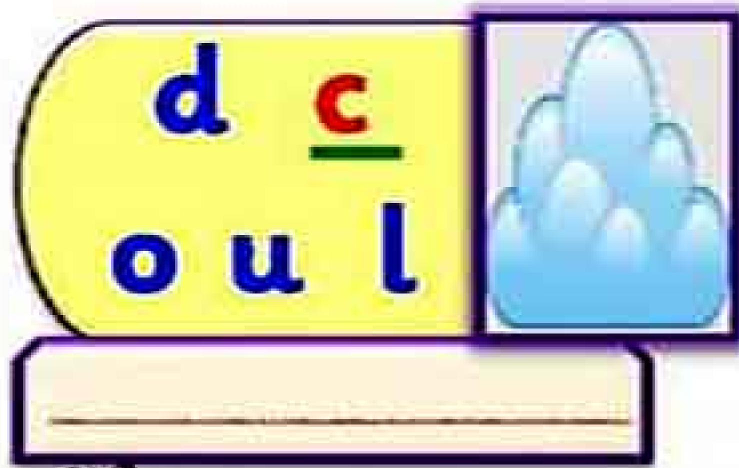
3 Make a word:

p ....

p ....

c ....

How the world works



....

....

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) There is a (plane – clock – flood) on the wall. (WB P. 13)
2) Now (play – clay – clap) your hands. (WB P. 13)
3) How (far – many – much) is it from Qena to Cairo? (WB P. 14)
4) (Who – Why – Which) is closer to Cairo, Suez or Assiut? (WB P. 14)
5) Let's (clap – play – plant) a game. (WB P. 13)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) a – planet – Saturn – is – . (WB P. 13)

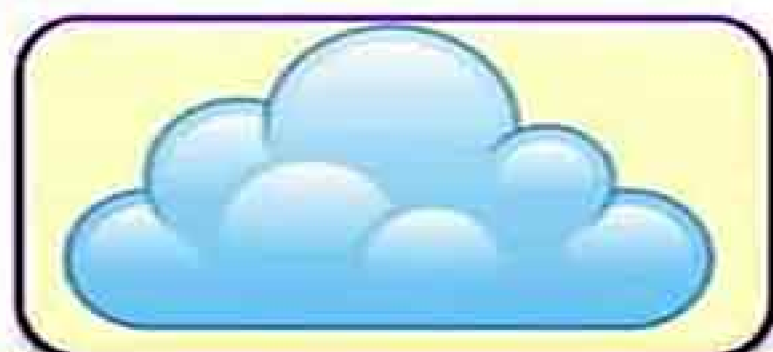
....

2) from Tanta – far – it – How – is – to Cairo – ? (WB P. 14)

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(cloud - plate - flood)



There is a	This is a ....

Review Based On Unit (7)

Farm animals

chicken	دجاجة	cow	بقرة	donkey	حمار
duck	بطة	fish	سمكة	goat	عنزة
horse	حصان	rabbit	أرنب	sheep	خروف

Animal products

wool	صوف	meat	لحم	cheese	جبن - جبنة
milk	لبن	butter	زبد - زبدة		

Weather

cloudy	غائم	drought	جفاف	flood	فيضان
foggy	ضبابي	rainy	ممطر	snowing	تثلج
sunny	مشمس	humid	رطب	windy	عاصف
thunder and lightning	الرعد والبرق	temperature	درجة الحرارة		

Phonics

cl	→	clock	cloud	clown	clap
fl	→	flag	flood	flute	
pl	→	plant	plane	play	planet

Review Based On Unit (7)

Language Focus

⇨ *To talk about things we get from farm animals we use this form:*

We get .... from ....

Study the following:

- We get milk and meat from cows.
- We get eggs from chickens.
- We get wool from sheep.
- We get wool, meat and milk from sheep and goats.

⇨ *To ask about things we get from farm animals:*

Do we get .... from ....?

- Do we get wool from sheep? - Yes, we do.
- Do we get milk from ducks? - No, we don't.

⇨ To ask about the reason

We use: "Why ......?"

⇨ To answer a question with "Why"

We use "to + inf."

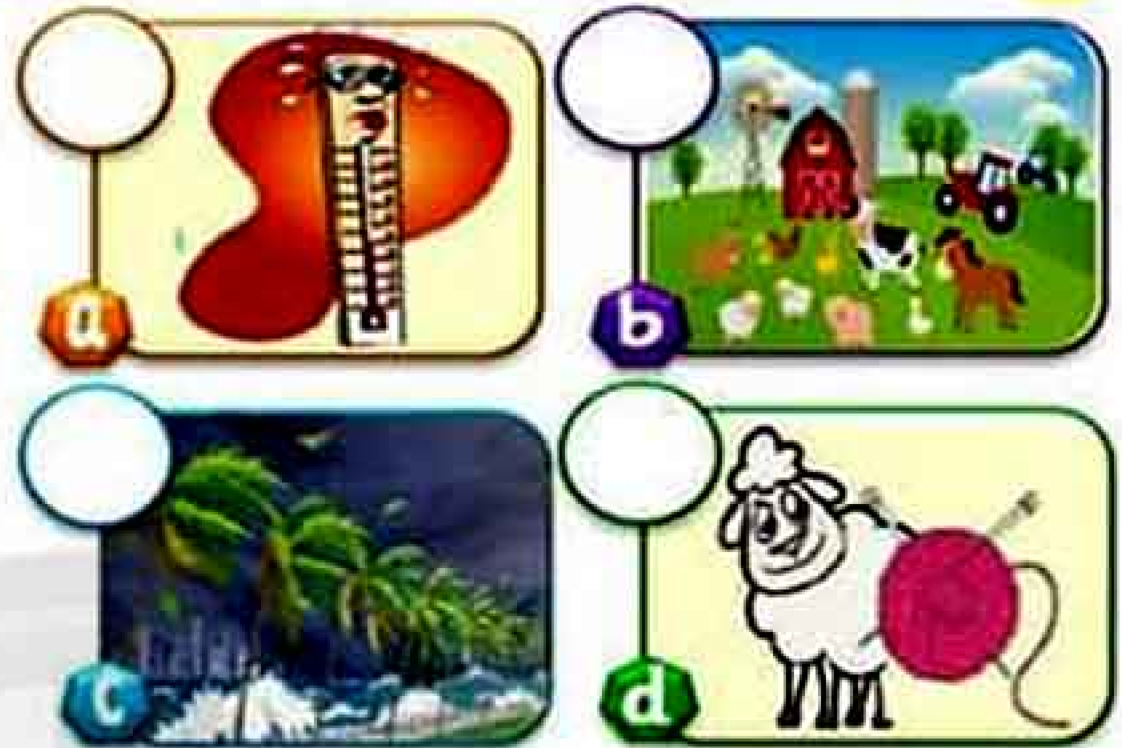
- Why do we exercise?
- We exercise to get fit.

Test Based On Unit (7)

Test Based On Unit (7)

1 Read and match:

1) It's windy today.
2) We get wool from sheep.
3) There are farm animals.
4) It was hot yesterday.



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

3 Make a word:

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We get eggs from (goats - chickens - cows).
2) It's (cold - hot - sunny) and cloudy today.
3) A chair is made of (glass - wool - wood).

Test Based On Unit (7)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) today – like – is – What – weather – the – ?

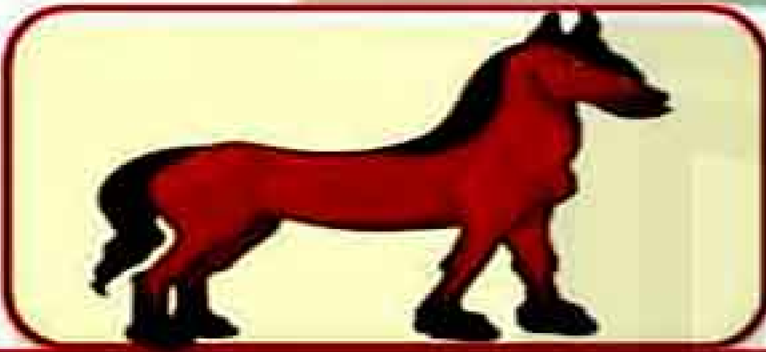
....

2) basket – from – is – This – Nubia – .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(snowing - meat - horse)



I can ride a .... | It is ....

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

There are lots of different places in Egypt. There are deserts and mountains. There are oases in the desert and farmland around the River Nile. There are beaches and lakes. Egypt is next to the sea, too.

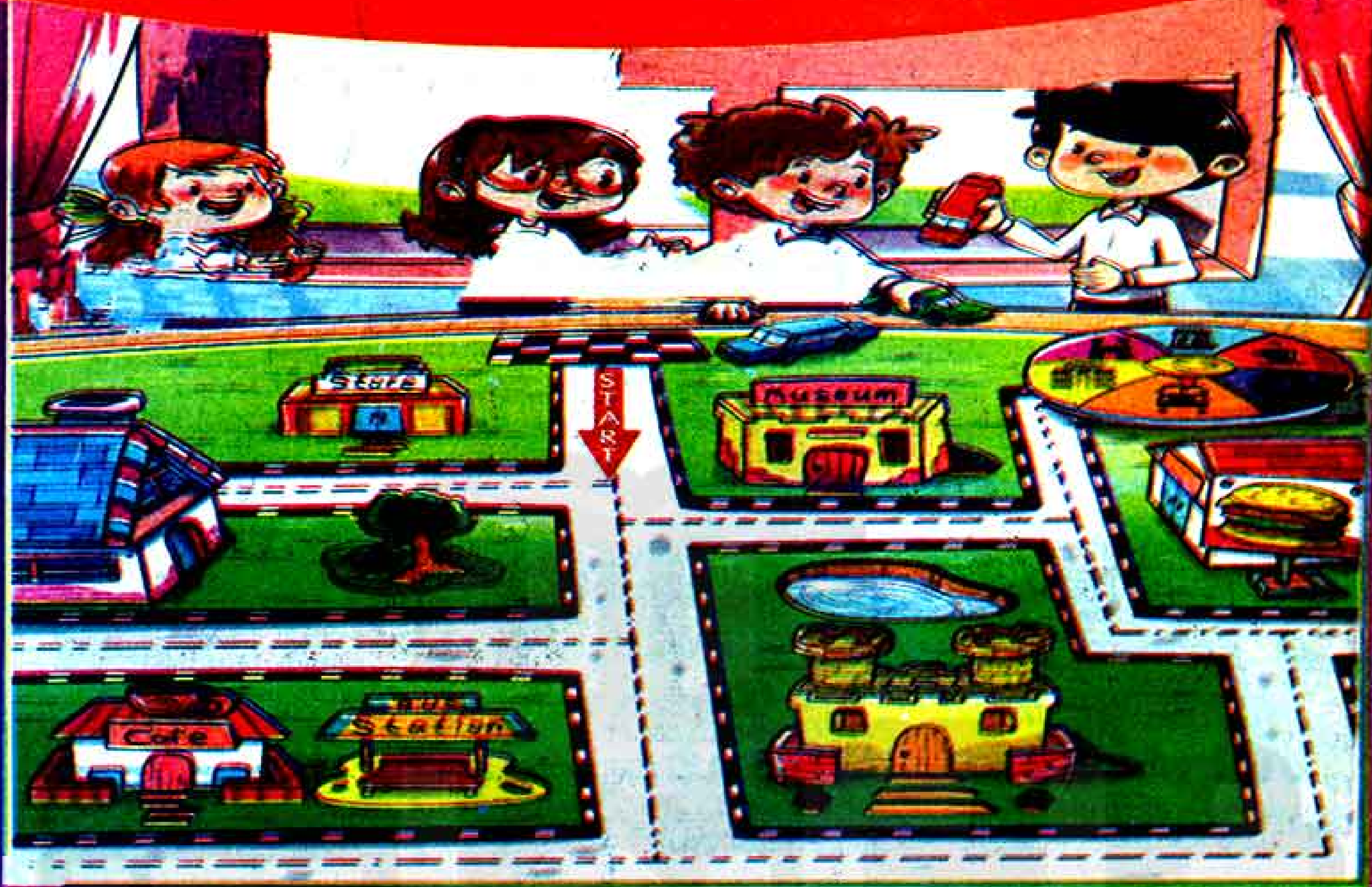
	T	F
1) There aren't deserts in Egypt.		
2) Egypt is next to the sea.		
3) There are oases in the desert.		
4) There are no mountains in Egypt.		

8 Copy the following sentence:

The High Dam is very big.

....

Unit 8 Don't get lost!



Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	transportation: airplane, boat , car, ferry, taxi, train; airport, gas station, highway, port, railroad, station directions: between, across from, next to, Go straight! Turn left. Turn right. transportation jobs: conductor, co-pilot , flight attendant, pilot, mechanic, railroad engineer, station master, ticket agent
Language	- Where would you like to go? I would like to go to (Cairo), please. - Can I buy a ticket here? - Yes, you can. - Give it to your dad please!
Reading	A train schedule
Phonics	fr: frog, Fred pr: press, present tr: truck, train
Life skills	☞ Problem solving ☞ Communication: giving direction; buying a ticket
Values	☞ Independence
Issues and challenges	☞ Community participation: recognizing the importance of good time keeping
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Social Studies : using transportation; buying a ticket; transportation jobs Math : Telling the time with the 12-hour clock

How the world works

Part (1) (P. 22 / 23)

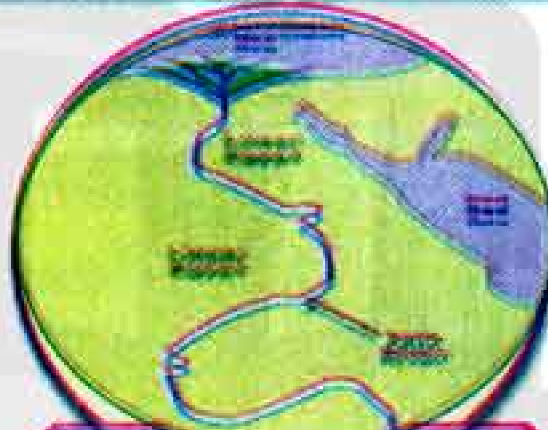
station
محطة

store
متجر

museum
متحف

café
مقهى

bus station
محطة أتوبيس



map
خريطة

library
مكتبة

hospital
مستشفى

restaurant
مطعم

supermarket
سوبرماركت

Vocabulary:

go straight on	امش للأمام	next to	بجوار
on your left	على يسارك	Alexandria	الأسكندرية
on your right	على يمينك	Aswan	أسوان
turn right	اتجه يمينًا	Cairo	القاهرة
turn left	اتجه يسارًا		

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Study the following:

Can I play? هل أستطيع أن ألعب؟	Yes, you can. نعم، تستطيع.
There is the station.	ها هي المحطة.
The station is next to the café.	المحطة بجوار المقهى.
Go straight on. Then turn right.	امش للأمام ثم اتجه يميناً.

Language Focus

⇨ To ask someone about the place they want to go to, we say:

☞ Where would you like to go?

- I would like to go to Cairo, please.

Practice

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Where (will - would - can) you like to go? (SB)
2) The station is next (in - on - to) the café. (SB)
3) I would (like - liked - likes) to go to Aswan. (SB)
4) (When - Where - What) would you like to go? (SB)
5) I would like to (go - goes - going) to Cairo, please. (SB)

2 Fill in using these words:

Where - would – like – go

1. I .... like to go to Aswan, please. (SB)
2. .... would you like to go? (SB)
3. I would like to .... to Alexandria. (SB)
4. Where would you .... to go? (SB)

How the world works

Activities

1 Read and match:

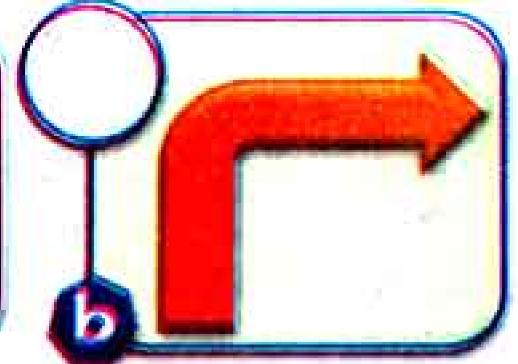
1) There is a station.

2) I would like to go to Cairo.

3) Turn right.

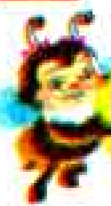
4) This is a library.

a


b

c

d



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

s_ _re

c_ _é

mu_ _um

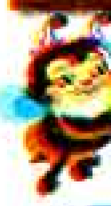
st_ _ion

li_ _ary

res_a_rant

ho_p_tal

m_ _

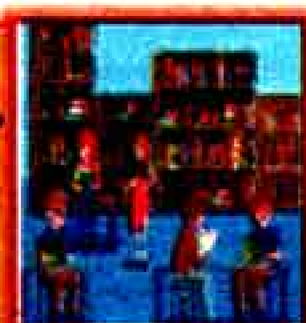


3 Make a word:

o p h l s t a i

....

l b r a i r y



....

s a t n t o i

....

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

u $\underline{m}$ m
s u e

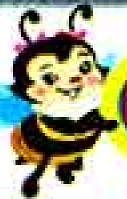
....

u e p r $\underline{s}$
m t a e
k r

....

u $\underline{b}$
s

....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) (Where – What – When) would you like to go? *(WB)*
2) I would like to (goes – go – going) to the station. *(SB)*
3) Can I (play – played – plays)? *(SB)*
4) The station is (behind – next – for) to the café. *(SB)*
5) I (will – would – could) like to go to Cairo. *(SB)*

5 Read and match:

1) Where	a) like to go to the library.
2) Go	b) next to the supermarket.
3) I would	c) would you like to go?
4) The café is	d) straight on.

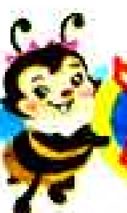
6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) like - Aswan - to - would - to - I - go - . *(WB)*

....

2) is - the - There - station - . *(SB)*

....



7 Copy the following sentence:

The café is on your left.

....

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Part (2) P. (24 / 25)

Transportation

station
محطة

airport
مطار

gas station
محطة غاز

port
ميناء

airplane
طائرة

train
قطار

boat
قارب

ferry
معدية

water
ماء

highway
طريق سريع

railroad
سكة حديد

sky
سماء

Vocabulary:

stop at	يتوقف عند	travel on	يسير على	car	سيارة
How...?	كيف...؟	by train	بالقطار	taxi	سيارة أجرة

How the world works

Study the following: (SB P. 25)

How would you like to go to Cairo?

I would like to go to Cairo by train.
Trains travel on a railroad.

Read & Learn:

1- A **taxi** and a **car** stop at a gas station.
2- A **boat** stops at a port.
3- An **airplane** stops at an airport.
4- A **train** stops at a station.
5- **Trains** travel on a railroad.
6- **Cars** travel on a highway.

We use "by" before transportation:

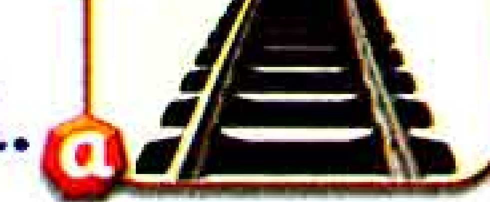
by + { car, train, taxi, boat, airplane }

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

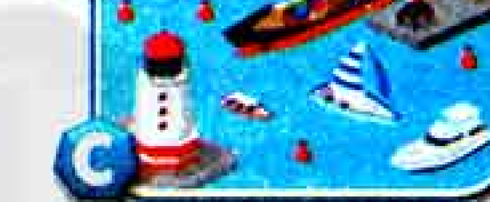
Activities

1 Read and match:

1) I go to Aswan by airplane.
2) Trains travel on a railroad.
3) A boat stops at a port.
4) Cars travel on a highway.


a

b


c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

ai_ _ort

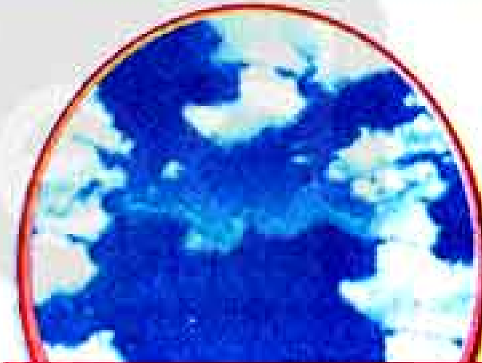
tr_ _n

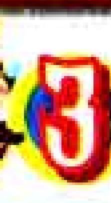
fe_ _y

w_ _er

b_ _t

t_ _i

air_ _ane

s_ _



3 Make a word:

r t i a n

....

f r y e r

....

i a p r o t r

....

How the world works

o r
p t

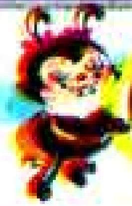
....

o a
b t

....

a i h w
g h y

....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I go to Cairo (on – by – in) car. (SB P. 25)
2) (What – Where – How) would you like to go to Cairo? (SB P. 25)
3) A boat stops at a (sky – port – station). (WB P. 20)
4) (Cars – Buses – Trains) travel on a railroad. (WB P. 25)
5) A taxi and a car stop at a (gas station – port – highway). (WB P. 20)

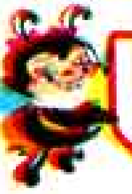
5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) go – Luxor – by – I – to – train – . (SB P. 25)

....

2) on – travel – Trains – a railroad – . (SB P. 25)

....



6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

boat - taxi - highway

Cars travel on a ....

A................ stops at a port.

How the world works

Part (3) (P. 26 / 27 / 28 / 29)

Transport jobs

pilot
طيار

co-pilot
مساعد طيار

station master
ناظر المحطة

conductor
كُمساري

mechanic
ميكانيكي

ticket agent
موظف تذاكر

schedule
جدول مواعيد

passenger
راكب / مسافر

flight attendant
مضيفة طيران

railroad engineer
سائق القطار

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Vocabulary:

transportation	وسائل النقل	drive	يقود	pound	جنيه
the fastest	الأسرع	check	يفحص	platform	رصيف
in charge of	مسئول عن	miss	يفوته	trip	رحلة
get on	يركب	sell	يبيع	engine	محرك
get off	ينزل	need	يحتاج	everyone	الجميع
get to	يصل إلى	fix	يُصلح	adult	شخص بالغ
on time	في الوقت المحدد	minutes	دقائق	child	طفل
broken	مَكسور / مُعطّل	arrive	يصل	left	غادر
timetable	جدول مواعيد	help	يساعد	way	طريقة
Well done!	أحسنتم!				

Study the following:

Job	What to do
pilot	flies a plane
co-pilot	helps the pilot
flight attendant	helps the passengers
railroad engineer	drives the train
conductor	checks the passengers' tickets
mechanic	checks and fixes the engines
station master	- is in charge of the station - helps people at the station
ticket agent	sells tickets to passengers

How the world works

Read and Learn:

- Can I help you?
  هل لي أن أساعدك؟
- Can I buy a ticket here? – Yes, you can.
  هل من الممكن أن أشتري تذكرة من هنا؟ - نعم، يُمكنك.
- How many people are traveling?
  كم عدد الأشخاص الذين سيسافرون؟
- Here is your ticket.
  تفضل تذكرتك.
- Which platform do we need to go to?
  أي رصيف نحتاج أن نذهب إليه؟
- Have a good trip!
  أتمنى لكم رحلة سعيدة!
- I missed the train.
  لقد فاتني القطار.
- I need to be on time for school.
  أحتاج أن أكون في الوقت المحدد في المدرسة.
- I need a ticket for a train.
  أحتاج تذكرة للقطار.

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Reading:

Airplanes are the fastest way to travel. A **pilot** flies a plane. A **co-pilot** helps the pilot. There are **flight attendants** on an airplane. They help the **passengers**.

A train travels on a **railroad**. **Passengers** get on and off a train at a **station**. A train needs to get to the station on time. A **schedule** tells passengers the times of the trains. A **railroad engineer** drives the train. A **station master** helps people at the station. A **conductor** travels on the train and checks the passengers' tickets.

A **mechanic** checks the engines and fixes anything that is broken. You need a **ticket** to travel on some types of transportation. A **ticket agent** sells tickets to the passengers.

How the world works

Reading:

Ticket agent	:	Hello! Can I help you?
Laila	:	We would like to go to Giza, please.
Ticket agent	:	You need to buy a ticket for the train.
Laila	:	Can I buy a ticket here?
Ticket agent	:	Yes, you can. How many people are traveling?
Laila	:	One adult and one child, please.
Ticket agent	:	That will be 160 pounds, please.
Laila	:	Here you are.
Ticket agent	:	Thank you. Here is your ticket. This is the adult ticket. Give it to your dad, please.
Laila	:	Which platform do we need to go to?
Ticket agent	:	You need to go platform 4. The train arrives there in ten minutes.
Laila	:	Where is platform 4?
Ticket agent	:	Go straight. Then turn right.
Laila	:	Thank you.
Ticket agent	:	Have a good trip!

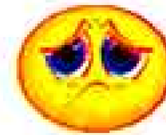
Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Read and Learn:

Language Focus

1- For request we use:

Can I + inf.?

- Can I buy a ticket here? - Yes, you can.
- Can I watch TV?  - No, you can't.

2- We start positive imperative with the bare infinitive:

- Give it to your dad, please.
- Stand up.
- Sit down.

How the world works

Practice

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Can I (help - helps - helping) you?
2) (Go - Going - Went) to bed early.
3) (Should - Can - Would) I buy a ticket here?
4) No, you (can - can't - would).
5) (Sits - Sitting - Sit) down, please.

2 Fill in using these words:

(Which - many - Can - Go)

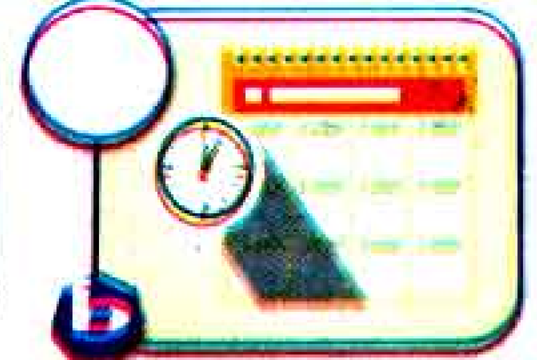
1) .... I help you?
2) How .... people are traveling?
3) .... straight on.
4) .... platform do we need to go to?

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) A pilot flies a plane.
2) A mechanic fixes the engines.
3) I need a ticket for the bus.
4) Train times are on a timetable.

a
b 
c
d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

co_ _uctor

sch_ _ule

pa_ _enger

p_ _ot

me_ _anic

tic_et a_ent

sta_ion ma_ter

fl_ght att_ _dant

3 Make a word:

c h d s e u l e
....

i t c t k e

....

e h m c a n i c
....

How the world works

....

....

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) A (conductor – mechanic – pilot) fixes the transport. (WB)
2) (Can – Would – Does) I buy a ticket here? (SB)
3) A pilot flies a (bus – plane – ferry). (SB)
4) (They – These – Here) is your ticket. (SB)
5) (Give – Gave – Giving) it to your dad. (SB)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) I – a – Can – here – ticket – buy –? (SB)

....

2) missed – I – train – the – . (SB)

....

6 Read and mark (T) or (F):

A train travels on a railroad. A railroad engineer drives the train. I need a ticket for the train. The station master helps people and he is in charge of the station.

	T	F
1) A mechanic is in charge of the station.		
2) I need a ticket for the train.		
3) A train travels on a railroad.		
4) A ticket agent drives the train.		

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Part (4) (P. 30 / 31)

Vocabulary:

hour	ساعة (زمنية)	minute hand	عقرب الدقائق
clock	ساعة حائط	go around	تدور
minute	دقيقة	go home	يذهب للبيت
the earliest train	أول قطار	the latest train	أخر قطار
catch	يلحق / يركب	leave	يغادر
quarter	ربع	half	نصف

Study the following:

There are 12 hours on a clock.
An hour has 60 minutes.
The minute hand goes around once in an hour.

Note

morning From 5 am to 12 pm

noon midday (12 pm)

afternoon From 12 pm to 5 pm

midnight 12 am

How the world works

Telling the time:

➪ *To ask about the time, say.......!*

What's the time? **or** What time is it?

It's seven o'clock.

It's seven oh five.

It's seven fifteen.
It's quarter past seven.

It's seven thirty.
It's half past seven.

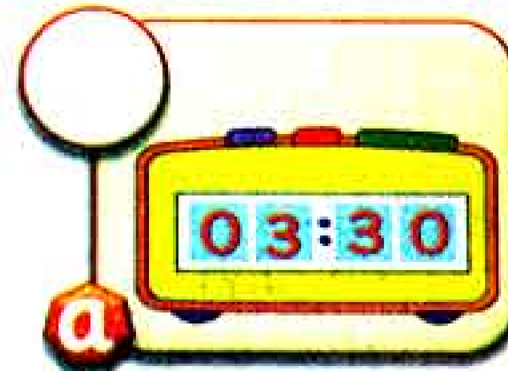
It's seven forty.

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) It's 5 o'clock.
2) It's three fifteen.
3) It's quarter past seven.
4) I go home at three thirty.



2 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) There are (seven - nine - twelve) hours on a clock. (SB)
2) It's quarter (in - past - by) two. (WB)
3) (What - How - When) time is it now? (SB)
4) An hour has 60 (days - minutes - seconds). (SB)
5) It's 12 am at (morning - noon - midnight). (WB)

3 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) time - What - do - go - you - home - ? (SB)

....

2) six - past - It's - quarter - .

....

How the world works

4 Read and match:

1) What time
2) It's half
3) I go to school
4) An hour has

a) at seven o'clock.
b) 60 minutes.
c) is it?
d) past four.

5 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Dina wants to travel from Alexandria to Giza. She takes the 07:30 train. The train stops in Cairo at 09:15. She arrives in Giza at 10:45.

	T	F
1) Dina travels from Giza to Alexandria.		
2) She takes the 07:30 train.		
3) The train stops in Aswan.		
4) The train arrives in Giza at 10:45.		

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Part (5) (P. 32 / 35)

Directions

Turn left.
اتجه يسارًا

Turn right.
اتجه يمينًا

Go straight on.
امشِ للأمام

next to
بجوار

across from
على الجانب الآخر

between
بين

Vocabulary:

تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي

castle	قلعة	hotel	فندق	list	قائمة
sneakers	حذاء رياضي	passport	جواز سفر	opposite	فى مقابل
office	مكتب	garage	ورشة	vacation	إجازة
paints	ألوان	button	زر	market	سوق
fire station	محطة إطفاء				

How the world works

Read and learn: (SB P. 32)

A: I would like to go to the castle, please.
B: Go straight. Turn right.

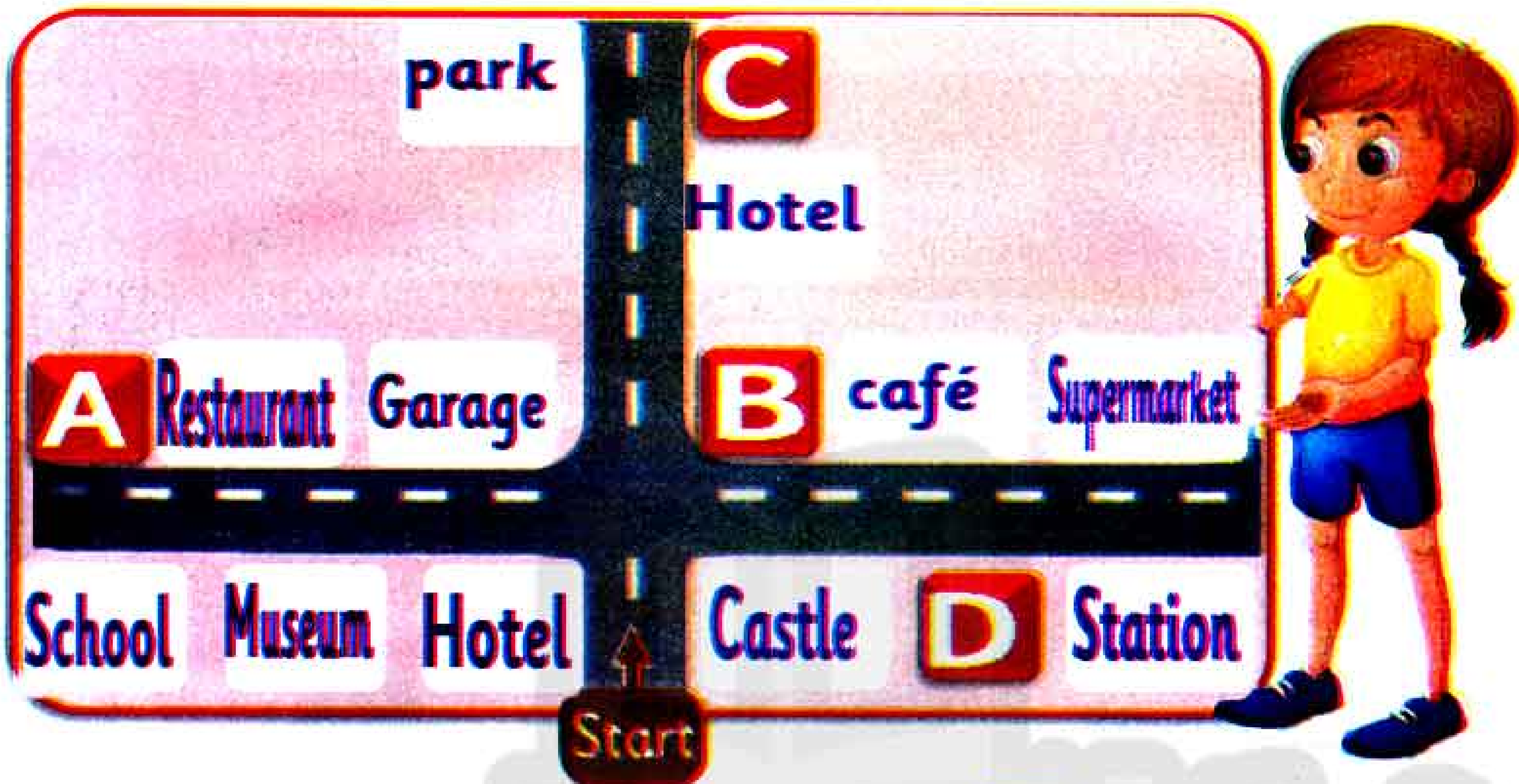
A: I would like to go to the café, please.
B: Go straight.

A: I would like to go to the shop, please.
B: Go straight on. Turn right.

A: I would like to go to the hotel, please.
B: Go straight on. Turn left.

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

Look and read. Write the letter: (SB P. 33)



1- Turn left. It is across from the school. A

2- Turn right. It is across from the castle. [ ]

3- Go straight. It is next to the hotel and across from the park. [ ]

4- Turn right. It is between the castle and the station. [ ]

Study the following:

- I want to visit my grandparents in Kuwait.
  I need a passport and a ticket.
- I want to go to the sports center.
  I need a cap, sneakers and water.
- I want to go to school.
  I need a school bag and a pencil case.
- Where is the fire station?
  It is opposite the garage.

How the world works

Phonics

train قطار

truck شاحنة

frog ضفدع

Fred فِرد (اسم ولد)

present هدية

press يضغط

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) Turn left.

2) Go straight on.

3) The café is across from the school.

4) I need a passport

Unit (8) Don't get lost!

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

c_ _tle

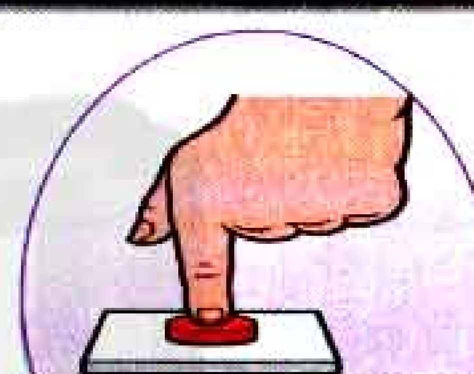
pe_ _il case

tu_n r_ght

t_ _in

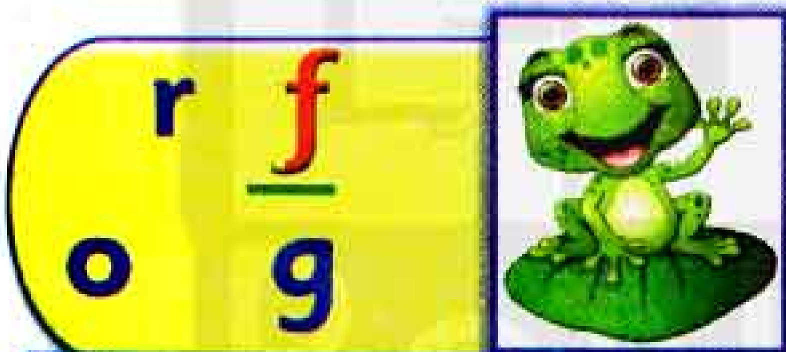
f_ _g

tr_ _k


p_ _ss

st_ _ight

3 Make a word:



....

....

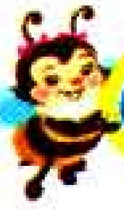
....

....

....

....

How the world works



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Go (right - left - straight) on. (SB)
2) The shop is across (from - to - on) the castle. (SB)
3) It's (across - between - on) the castle and the station. (SB)
4) I need a (book - passport - kite) to travel to Kuwait. (WB)
5) I like my (present - hour - press). (WB)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) the - is - Where - market? (WB)

....

2) is - from - It - across - the school. (SB)

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

next - frog - bag

It's a ....

I need a ....

Review Based On Unit (8)

Review Based On Unit (8)

Places

store	متجر	bus station	محطة أتوبيس	café	مقهى
museum	متحف	castle	قلعة	library	مكتبة
Aswan	أسوان	supermarket	سوبر ماركت	Cairo	القاهرة
hotel	فندق	restaurant	مطعم	garage	ورشة
Luxor	الأقصر	Alexandria	الأسكندرية		

Transportation

airplane	طائرة	travel	يسافر	airport	مطار
boat	قارب	port	ميناء	ferry	معدية
car	سيارة	highway	طريق سريع	sky	السماء
taxi	سيارة أجرة	gas station	محطة غاز	station	محطة
train	قطار	railroad	سكة حديدية		

Transportation jobs

co-pilot	مساعد طيار	railroad engineer	سائق القطار
conductor	كمساري	station master	ناظر المحطة
passenger	راكب	mechanic	ميكانيكي
pilot	طيار	schedule	جدول مواعيد
ticket agent	موظف التذاكر		

Directions

Turn left	اتجه يسارًا	go straight	امش للأمام	next to	بجوار
Turn right	اتجه يمينًا	across from	على الجانب الآخر	between	بين

Review Based On Unit (8)

Other words

adult	شخص بالغ	platform	رصيف القطار	minute	دقيقة
miss	يفوته	on time	في الوقت المحدد	present	هدية
arrive	يصل	hour	ساعة (زمنية)	truck	شاحنة
leave	يغادر	vacation	إجازة	frog	ضفدع
passport	جواز سفر	press	يضغط		

Phonics

spr	→	spring	sprint	
str	→	string	instrument	strong

Read and Learn:

The station is next to the café.	المحطة بجوار المقهى.
There is the station.	ها هي المحطة.
How would you like to go to Cairo?	كيف تود أن تذهب إلى القاهرة؟
I go to Luxor by train.	أذهب إلى الأقصر بالقطار.
Can I buy a ticket here?	هل من الممكن أن أشتري تذكرة من هنا؟
Here is your ticket.	تفضل تذكرتك.
Where is platform4?	أين رصيف رقم 4؟
I missed the train	لقد فاتني القطار.
Well done! Everyone is here.	أحسنتم! الجميع هنا.
What time is it?	كم الساعة؟
It's seven o'clock.	إنها السابعة تمامًا.
An hour has 60 minutes.	الساعة 60 دقيقة.
Go straight on. Turn right.	امشِ للأمام. اتجه يمينًا.
I need a ticket for the train.	أحتاج تذكرة للقطار.

Review Based On Unit (8)

Language Focus

⇨ To ask someone about the place he wants go to, we say:

☞ Where would you like to go?

⇨ The answer is:

☞ I would like to go to Cairo, please.

1- For request we use:

Can I + inf.?

- Can I buy a ticket here? - Yes, you can.
- Can I watch TV? - No, you can't.

2- We start the positive imperative with the bare infinitive:

- Give it to your dad, please.
- Stand up.

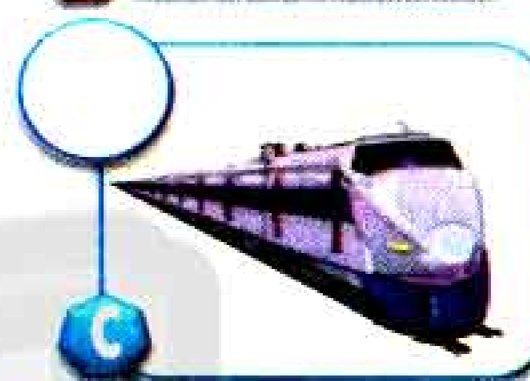
- Sit down.

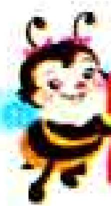
Test Based On Unit (8)

Test Based On Unit (8)

1 Read and match:

1) It's a train.
2) A mechanic checks the engine.
3) I need a ticket.
4) Look at the truck.



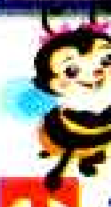


2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

ti_ _et | lib_a_y | co_d_ctor | pr_se_t

3 Make a word:

.... | .... | ....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Where (is – could – would) you like to go?
2) The café is (on – next – at) to the school.
3) A (pilot – mechanic – station master) is in charge of the station.

Test Based On Unit (8)

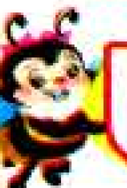
5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) stops – a – A train – at – station – .

....

2) time – it – What – is – now – ?

....



6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

present - pilot - ferry

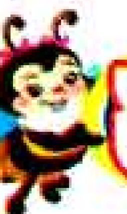
I go to Port Said by ....

I like my ....

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Laila wants to travel to Aswan. She goes to the train station. She needs a ticket. The ticket is 50 pounds. The ticket agent gives her the ticket.

	T	F
1) Laila goes to the bus station.		
2) She needs a train ticket.		
3) The flight attendant gives her a ticket.		
4) She travels to Aswan.		



8 Copy the following sentence:

A pilot flies a plane.

....

Unit 9 Along the Nile

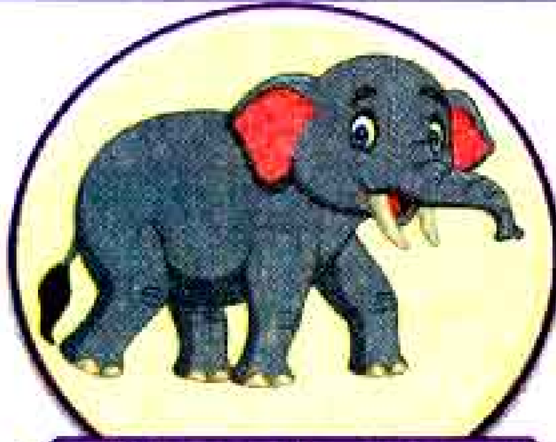
Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	Wild animals in Africa: elephant, hippo, giraffe, rhino, trunk, tusk, horn, tongue, mouth Nile animals: crocodile, perch, lizard, soft-shelled turtle, spiny eel, tilapia, reptile, fish population, electricity, energy, recycling, dam, pollution, clean, dirty
Language	- I have to turn off the light. - Do we have to recycle plastic? - She had to draw a dinosaur for homework. - Giraffes run more quickly than hippos. - Elephants run the least quickly. - I like elephants the best.
Reading	A poster about animals; a table with facts to compare
Phonics	y, ies: fly, flies; fry, fries; cry, cries; dry, dries; try, tries
Life skills	☞ Collaboration
Values	☞ Cooperation and participation
Issues and challenges	☞ Awareness of rights and duties ☞ Environmental responsibility
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Social studies: saving water; keeping Egypt clean; conserving energy Math : large numbers, to discuss population Art : Egyptian animals in carpet patterns

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Part (1) (P. 38 - 39 - 40)

wild animals
حيوانات برية


elephant
فيل

hippo
فرس النهر

giraffe
زرافة

rhino
خرتيت

trunk
خرطوم الفيل

tusks
أنياب (الفيل)

horns
قرون

tongue
لسان

mouth
فم

acacia tree
شجرة السنط

ivory
العاج

land animals
حيوانات تعيش على اليابسة

draw
يرسم

walk
يمشي

shop
محل

How the world works

Vocabulary: (SB)

have to	يجب أن	grass	العشب - الحشائش	said	قال
picture	صورة	quickly	بسرعة	second	الثاني
plant	نبات	had to	كان يجب أن	leaves	أوراق (شجر)
choose	يختار	find out	يكتشف	often	غالبًا
today	اليوم	tidy	ينظم - يرتب	good at	جيد في
Me too.	وأنا كذلك	grow up	ينمو - يكبر	yesterday	أمس
visit	يزور	after-school	بعد المدرسة	run	يجري
in water	في الماء	grandparent	الجد - الجدة	tooth	سِن
wrote	كتب	on land	على اليابسة	teeth	أسنان
gray	رمادي	African animals	حيوانات إفريقية	made of	مصنوع من

Study the following:

Today, I have to draw a picture of a lion.

Yesterday, I had to tidy my room.

Study the following: (SB P. 38)

I have to do my homework.

Me too. We have to find out about African animals.

Yesterday, Miss Mona said we had to choose one animal – a hippo, rhino, elephant or giraffe.

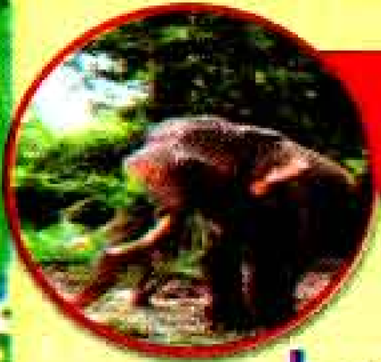
I like giraffes best. They are tall. They run the most quickly of all!

I like hippos best. They run more quickly than elephants.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Reading: (SB P. 40)

Wild Animals in Africa



Elephant

The elephant is the biggest land animal. It has a long trunk. It has tusks made of ivory. It grows up to three metres tall.

Rhino

The rhino is the second biggest land animal. It has two big horns on its nose. It eats grass and plants.

Giraffe

The giraffe is the tallest land animal. It grows up to five metres tall. It has a very long tongue. It eats the leaves of acacia trees.

Hippo

The hippo has short legs. It has a very big mouth and big teeth. It is often in water. It is good at swimming.

How the world works

Language Focus

(have to / has to/ had to) + inf.

Usage:

⇨ *We use "have to / has to" to express necessity in the present:*

Ex. Today, I have to walk to school.

⇨ *We use "had to" to express necessity in the past:*

Ex. Yesterday, I had to tidy my bedroom.

Practice

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) (Yesterday - Today) I had to walk to school at 7:30.
2) Today. I (have to - had to) tidy my bedroom at 4:00. *(WB)*
3) Yesterday I (have to - had to) go to the after-school club at 2:00. *(WB)*
4) (Yesterday - Today) I have to write about the giraffe at 10:30.
5) Today. I (have to - had to) do my homework at 6:00. *(WB)*

2 Fill in using these words:

(have to - had to)

1. Today I .... do my homework. *(SB)*
2. Miss Mona said we .... choose an animal. *(SB)*
3. Today we .... to find out about African animals. *(SB)*
4. Yesterday I .... visit my grandparents at 5:00. *(WB)*
5. Yesterday I .... draw a picture of an elephant.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) I walk to the shop.

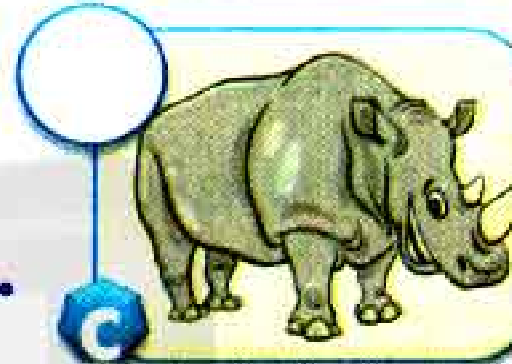
2) The elephant has a trunk.

3) I like giraffes best.

4) The rhino has two horns.

a

b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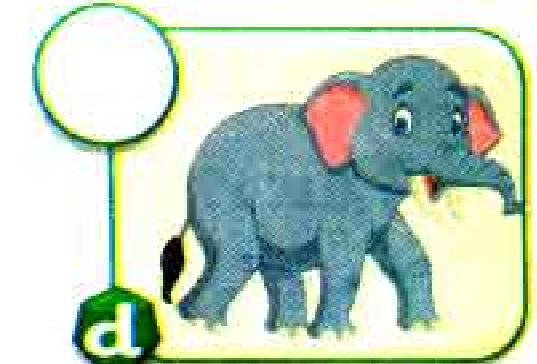

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

a_ _cia

t_ _gue

m_ _th

t_ _ks

h_ _po

g_ _affe

h_ _ns

t_ _nk

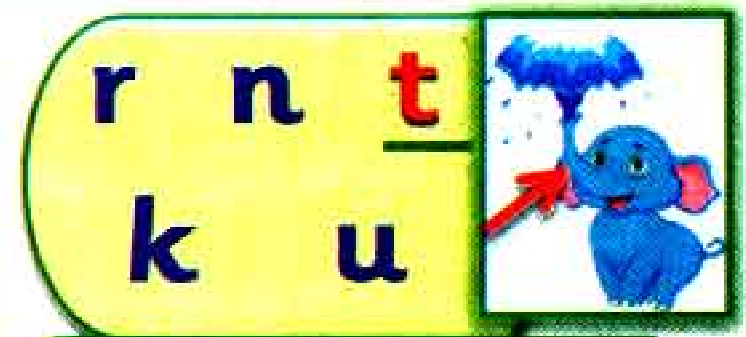
3 Make a word:

....

....

....

How the world works



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) The elephant is the biggest (sea – farm – land) animal.
2) The rhino has two big (trunks – tusks – horns). (SB)
3) The giraffe has a very big (tongue – trunk – horns). (SB)
4) Today I (have to – had to – has to) tidy my bedroom.
5) (Yesterday – Today) I had to walk to the shop. (SB)

5 Read and match:

1) A hippo	a) is the second biggest land animal.
2) A giraffe	b) lives on land and in water.
3) An elephant	c) has a long neck. It eats leaves.
4) The rhino	d) is big and gray. It has two big ears.

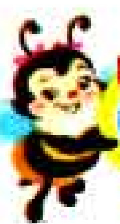
6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) swimming – The – good – hippo – at – is. (SB)

....

2) animal – is – tallest – the – The – giraffe. (SB)

....



7 Copy the following sentence:

I have to do my homework.

....

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Part (2) P. (41 / 42 / 43)

Vocabulary:

How fast	كم السرعة	dangerous	خطير	river	نهر
love	يحب	live	يعيش	heavy	ثقيل
vet	طبيب بيطرى	km/hour	كم/الساعة	lake	بحيرة
favorite	مفضل	want to	يريد أن	group	مجموعة
cute	لطيف / ذكى / جذاب	healthy	صحى		
fast	سريع	strong	قوى		

Study the following:

- Hippos run **more quickly than** rhinos.
- Elephants run **less quickly than** rhinos.
- Giraffes run **the most quickly** of them all.
- Elephants run **the least quickly** of them all.
- Which animal do you like the best?
- I like giraffes the best.

(SB P. 41)

Animal	How fast can it run?
Elephant	40 km/hour
Rhino	45 km/hour
Hippo	48 km/hour
Giraffe	50 km/hour

How the world works

(SB P. 43)

My name is Aya. I love animals. I want to be a vet because vets help animals to be healthy.
My favorite animal is the hippo. They are big and fat, but they are very strong. I think they are cute, but they are dangerous too. They can run faster than rhinos and they are very heavy.
Hippos live near lakes and rivers in Africa.
They like swimming and eating plants.
They usually live in groups. There can be 100 hippos in one group!
My favorite pencil is red and it has pictures of hippos on it.

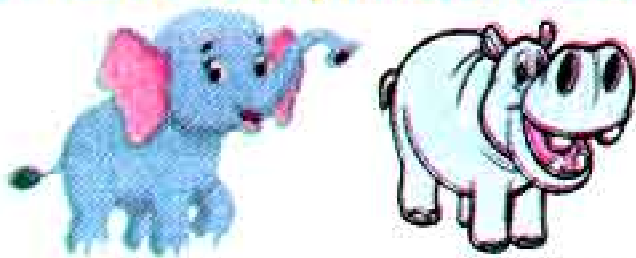
Language Focus

Comparison of adverbs

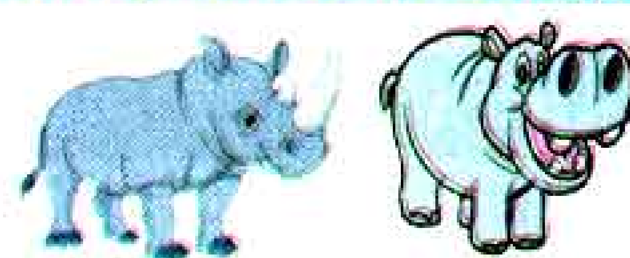
Comparative	Superlative
more + adverb + than	the most + adverb
less + adverb + than	the least + adverb

Usage:

- We use comparative adverbs to compare two (actions / verbs) together.



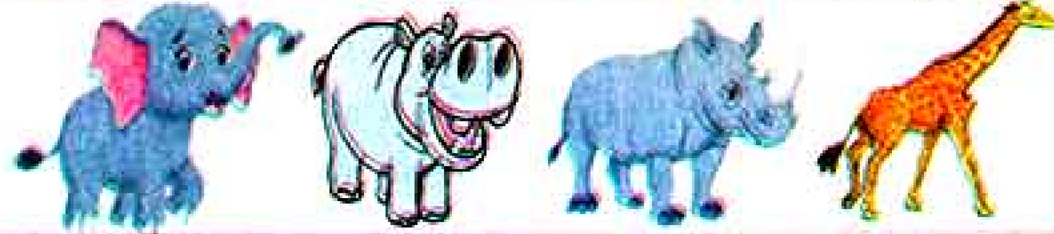
Hippos run more quickly than Elephants.



Rhinos run less quickly than hippos.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

- We use superlative adverbs to compare (a group of actions together).



Giraffes run the most quickly.
Elephants run the least quickly.

Practice

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Giraffes run (most – more – least) quickly than hippos.
2) Rhinos run (most – least – less) quickly than hippos.
3) Elephants run the (more – less – least) quickly of them all.
4) The giraffe runs (than – the – then) most quickly of them all.
5) Giraffes run more quickly (than – then – the) elephants.

2 Fill in using these words:

than - more – most – less - the

1) Horses run .... quickly than the elephants.
2) Hippos run more quickly .... rhinos.
3) Omar runs .... most quickly one.
4) Hassan runs the .... quickly.
5) I run .... quickly than Ali. He is faster than me.

How the world works

Activities

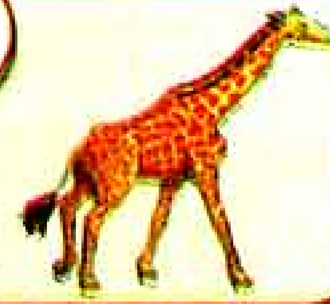
1 Read and match:

1) The hippo has short legs.

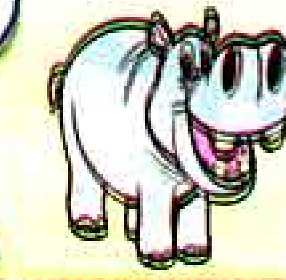
2) The giraffe runs the most quickly.

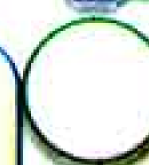
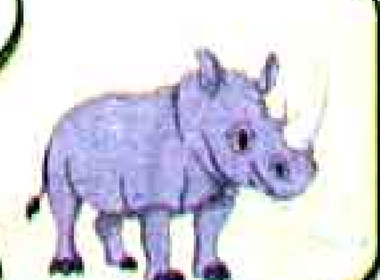
3) The elephant runs the least quickly.

4) The rhino has two big horns.


a

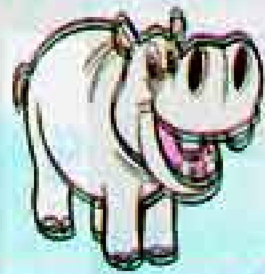
b


c



d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

el_ph_nt


h_p_o

rh_n_

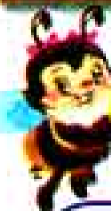
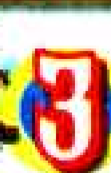
gir_ _fe

pi_tu_e

v_ _

l_k_

pl_ _t

3 Make a word:

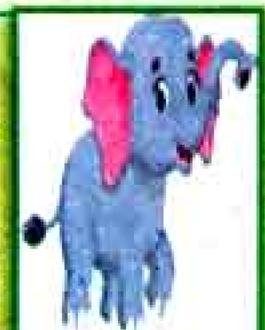
f i a g
r f e

....

i p h
o p

....

e l h n
e p a t



....

Unit (9) Along the Nile

a l
e k

....

r t n
s o g

....

e t v

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Which animal do you like (less – more – best)?
2) Elephants run the (more – least – less) quickly of them all.
3) Rhinos run more quickly (the – than – then) elephants.
4) Giraffes run (then – than – the) most quickly of them all.
5) Hippos live in (pictures – groups – plants).

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) Elephants – less quickly – run – giraffes - than - .

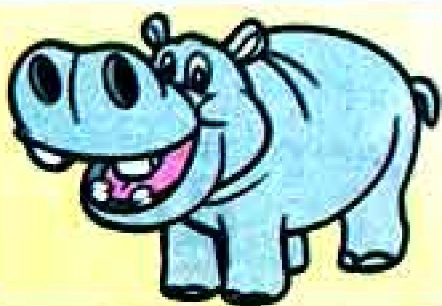
....

2) all – quickly – run – them – most – Giraffes – the – of - .

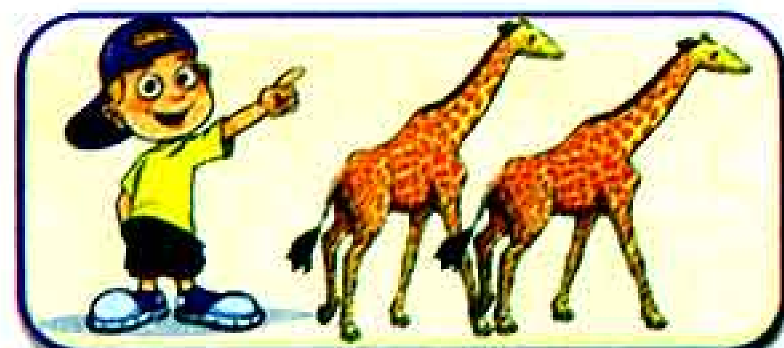
....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(best - quickly - dangerous)



Hippos are ....



Ahmed likes giraffes ....

How the world works

Part (3) (P. 44 - 45 - 46)

100	1,000	10,000	100,000	1,000,000
One hundred مائة	One thousand ألف	Ten thousand عشرة آلاف	One hundred thousand مائة ألف	One million مليون

crocodile
تمساح

perch
سمك الفرخ النهرى

spiny eel
الثعبان الشوكي

soft-shelled turtle
سلحفاة ذات غطاء أملس

tilapia
سمك بلطي

lizard
سحلية

dam
سـد

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Look and sort (SB P. 46)

Fish	Reptiles
....	....
....	....
....	....

Vocabulary:

food	طعام	population	السكان	cost	يكلف
dirty	قذر	electricity	الكهرباء	people	ناس - نَسَمَة
energy	الطاقة	monitor lizard	وَرَل	need	يحتاج
reptiles	زواحف	come from	ينبعث من	keep	يحافظ على
clean	نظيف	pound	جنيه	bad for	ضار لـ
house	منزل	moving water	ماء جاري	round	مستدير
bank	بنك	change into	يتحول إلى	kind - type	نوع
live	يعيش	Egyptian	مصري	about	حوالي
next to	بجوار	the River Nile	نهر النيل	plant	نبات
species	فصائل	transport	النقل	lots of	كثير من
give	يعطي	pollution	التلوث	tail	ذيل
use	يستخدم	most of	معظم / أغلب	world	العالم

How the world works

Reading: *(SB P. 45)*

One hundred million people live in Egypt. Most of the population live next to the River Nile. People need the river for food and water. People also need the river for transport.

We have to keep the water in the river clean. Pollution is bad for animals and plants. Lots of plants and animals live in the river. They don't like dirty water.

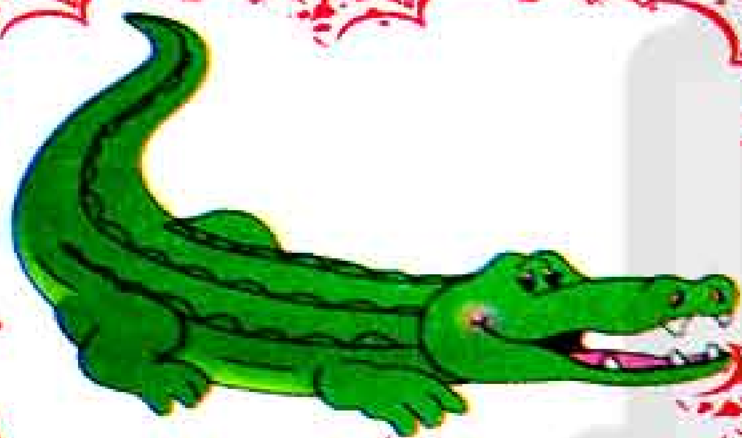
There are dams in the river. Moving water gives energy. Electricity comes from this energy. People then use the electricity.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Reading: (SB P. 46)

Lots of animals live in the River Nile. There are lots of reptiles. The Nile crocodile is the biggest reptile. There are also over one hundred types of fish.

(WB P. 38)

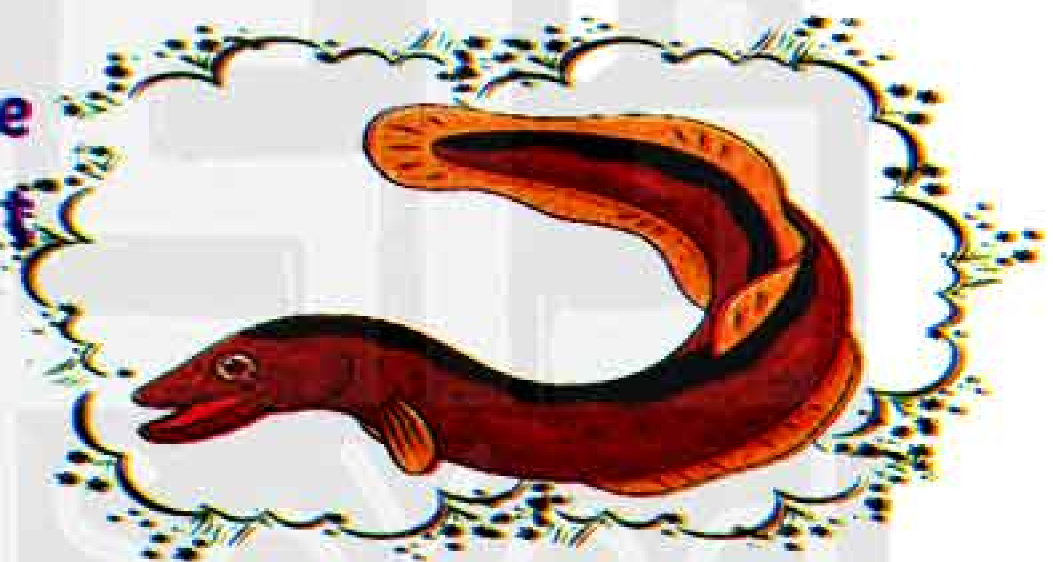


I have a long tail and four short legs. I have lots of teeth and a very big mouth. What am I?

☞ A crocodile.

I'm long and thin. I don't have legs but I'm not a fish. I'm not a reptile. What am I?

☞ A spiny eel.

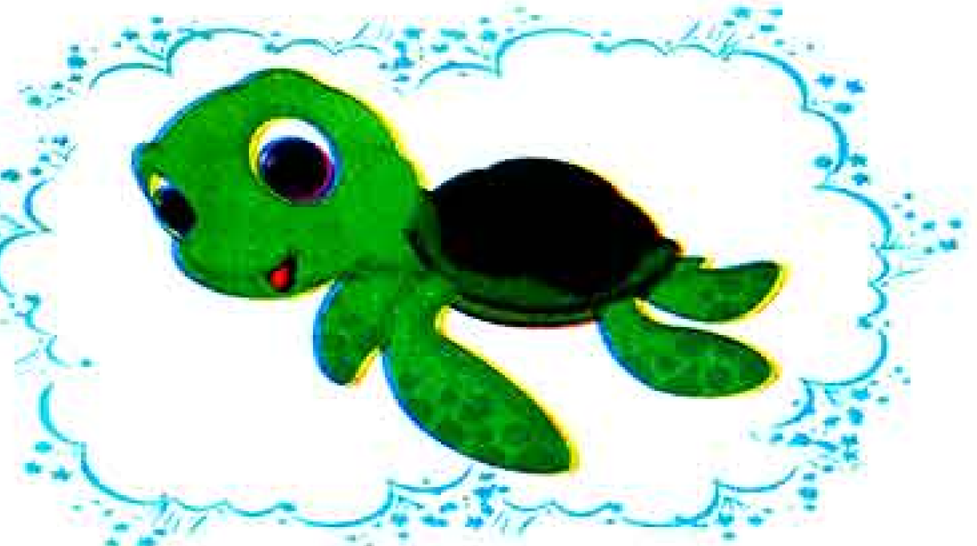


I'm a reptile. I have four short legs and a long tail. I have a long tongue. What am I?

☞ A lizard.

I'm good at swimming but I'm not a fish. I have four short legs and a short tail. I'm round. What am I?

☞ A soft-shelled turtle.



How the world works

Activities

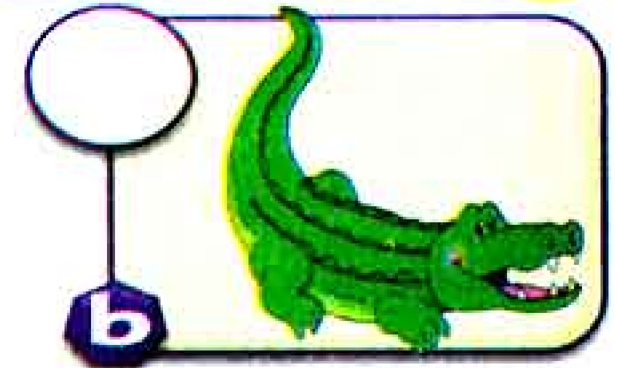
1 Read and match:

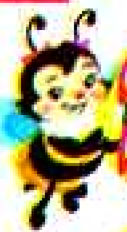
1) This is a dam.

2) I have 1,000 pounds.

3) The crocodile is a reptile.

4) The tilapia is a fish.





2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

100 — one hu_d_ed

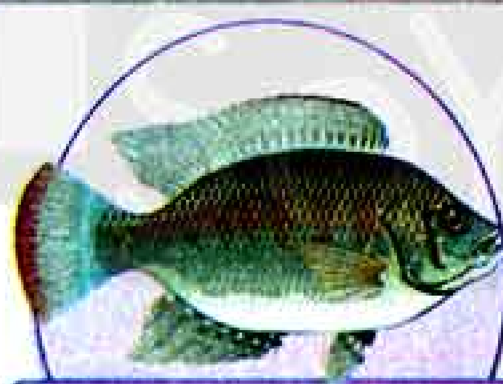
1,000 — one th_us_nd

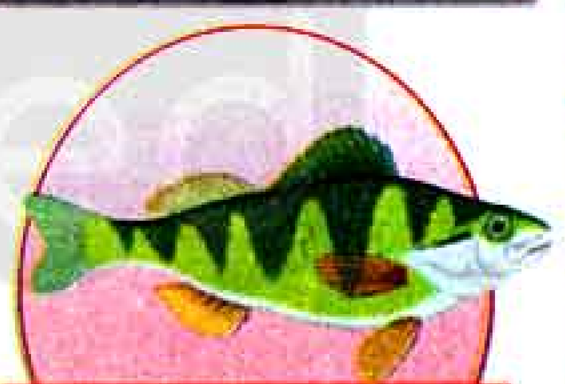
1,000,000 — one mi_li_n

d_m

pop_lat_on

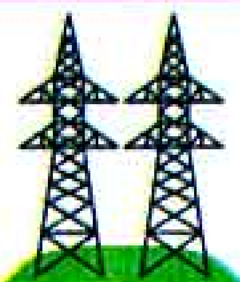
l_za_d


t_lap_a


p_r_h

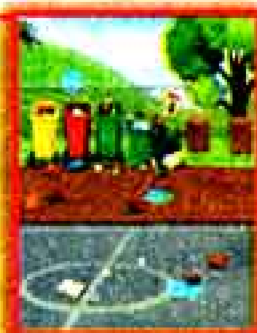
3 Make a word:

l c r y
e t e
i t i c



....

d t i
r y



....

r o d
c c o
e l i

....

Unit (9) Along the Nile

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Most of the (population – electricity – energy) live next to the River Nile.
2) People need the river for (dirty – food – clean) and water.
3) The water in the river needs to be (clean – dirty – electricity).
4) Animals and plants don't like (dirty – energy – clean) water.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) There – 400000 – Africa – about – are – elephants – in – .

....

2) dams – river – in – There – the – are – .

....

6 Read and mark (T) or (F): *(WB P.37)*

The population of Egypt is one hundred million. People use the River Nile for water, food and transport. There are many dams in the River Nile. Moving water makes energy. The energy makes electricity to be used in people's houses. We have to keep the river clean. Pollution makes the water dirty. Pollution is bad for animals, plants and people.

	T	F
1) The population of Egypt is 100,000.		
2) There are many dams in the River Nile.		
3) We have to keep the river clean.		
4) Pollution is good for animals.		

How the world works

Part (4) (P. 47 - 48 - 49)

have a bath
يستحم في بانيو

have a shower
يأخذ دُش

turn lights on
يضيء الأنوار

turn lights off
يطفيء الأنوار

walk to school
يمشى للمدرسة

drive to school
يقود السيارة للمدرسة

throw bottles
يرمي الزجاجات

recycle bottles
يعيد تدوير الزجاجات

save water
يحافظ على الماء

save energy
يحافظ على الطاقة

keep my country clean
أحافظ على بلدى نظيفة

Unit (9) Along the Nile

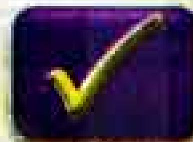
Vocabulary:

plastic	بلاستيك	environment	البيئة	else	أيضًا
empty	فارغ	recycling bin	سلة إعادة التدوير	together	معًا
recycle	يعيد تدوير	weekend	الإجازة الأسبوعية	early	مبكرًا
best for	الأفضل لـ	trash can	سلة مهملات	plant	يزرع
ill	مريض	litter / trash	قمامة	after	بعد
country	دولة	pick up	يجمع (القمامة)	river	نهر
look after	يعتني بـ	school days	أيام الدراسة	beach	شاطيء
work	يعمل	garden	حديقة خاصة	party	حفلة
put	يضع	do a school project			يقوم بمشروع مدرسي

Study the following:

What is best for the environment?

We save water by

- Having a **shower**. 
- Having a bath.

We save energy by

- Turning **lights off**.
- Walking to **school**.
- Turning **lights on**.
- Driving to school.

How the world works

We keep our country clean by

- Recycling plastic bottles.
- Throwing plastic bottles.

Reading: (SB P. 48)

Hany: This bottle is empty.
Mom: Put it in the recycling bin.
Hany: Do we have to recycle plastic?
Mom: Yes. It is good for the environment.
Hany: What else do we have to do?

Mom: We have to clean the garden.
Hany: OK. I can do that!
Mom: We have to pick up the trash.
Hany: Do we have to put the trash in the trash can?
Mom: Yes, we do.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Language Focus

have to + inf.

Usage:

⇨ *To express necessity:*

→ You have to see your teacher.

Negative:

don't have to + inf.

→ You don't have to get up early on Saturday.

Questions:

Yes / No questions

Do + (I / you / we / they) + have to + inf. .... ?

→ Do we have to put the trash in the trash can?

- Yes, we do.

- No, we don't.

Wh-questions

What do + (I / you / we / they) + have to + inf. ?

→ What do I have to do?

- You have to pick up trash.

How the world works

Practice

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) What do I have to (do - does - doing)? (SB)
2) We (have to - has to - have) clean the garden. (SB)
3) We have to (pick - picking - picks) up the trash.
4) When do I have to (go - goes - going) to school?
5) I (have to - has to - have) pick up litter and turn off the lights.

2 Fill in using these words: WB P.40

(have to - don't have to)

1. I .... get up early on school days.
2. I .... get up early on Saturday.
3. I .... do homework after school.
4. I .... go to school on Saturday.
5. I'm not ill. I .... go to the doctor.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Activities

Read and match:

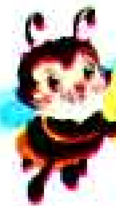
1) I walk to school.
2) I recycle plastic.
3) I have a shower.
4) I turn off the lights

a

b

c

d



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

s_ow_r

b_ _h

b_t_le

d_iv_

r_cy_le

w_t_r

en_r_y

li_ _t

3 Make a word:

a e w
t r

....

h o t
r w

....

a w
k l

....

How the world works

h r w
s o e

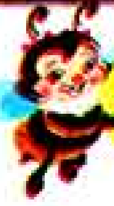
....

e c e r
c y l

....

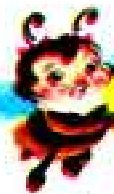
a e g
r d n

....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) You (have to –has to – have) do your school project.
2) You have to (go – goes – going) to school early.
3) We need to look (after – for – at) our country.
4) Do I have (to go – go – going) to school on holidays?
5) I pick (to – up – for) litter.



5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) river – I – the – clean – .

....

2) bottles – I – plastic – recycle – .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(dirty - clean - saves)

We keep our country.................. .

He .... water.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Part (5) (P. 50 / 51)

Phonics

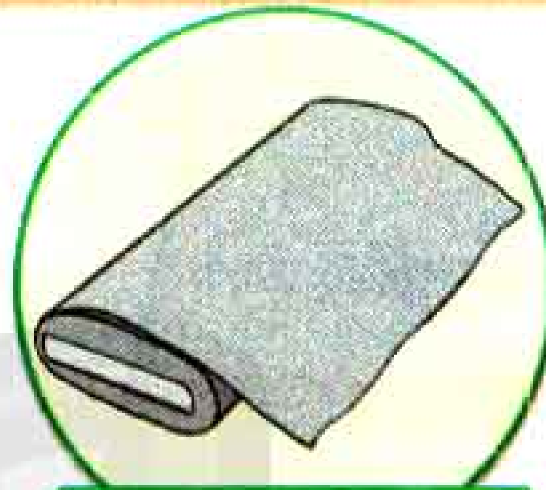
How the world works

Vocabulary:

important	هام / مهم	weave	ينسج	use	يستخدم
tradition	عادة / تقليد	weaving	نسيج	different	مختلف
design	يصمم	color	لون		

weaving
النسيج

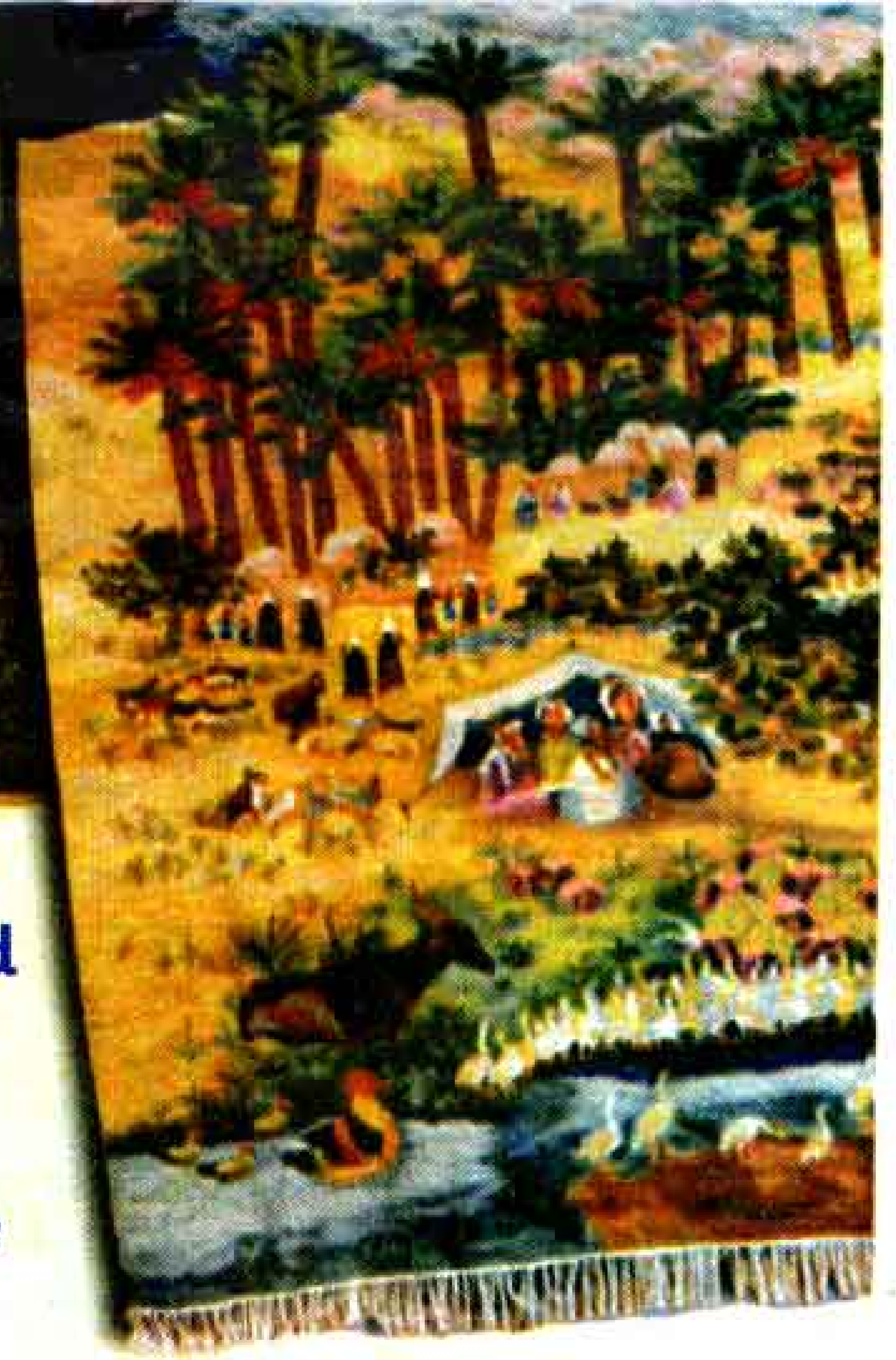
carpet
سجادة



cloth
قماش

pattern
زخرفة / تطريز

Reading: (SB P. 51)



Weaving is an important tradition in Egypt. People weave carpets and cloth. Different patterns and pictures are made using different colors. Egyptian carpets often have pictures of animals on them.

Unit (9) Along the Nile

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) She dries her hair.
2) He tries hard.
3) She is weaving.
4) This is a carpet.

a

b

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

fl_

cr_

fr_ _s

tr_ _s

dr_

we_v_ng

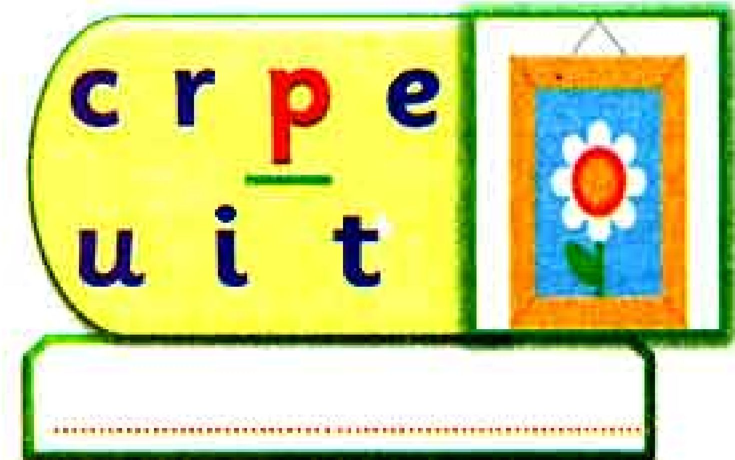
c_rp_t

c_l_rs

3 Make a word:

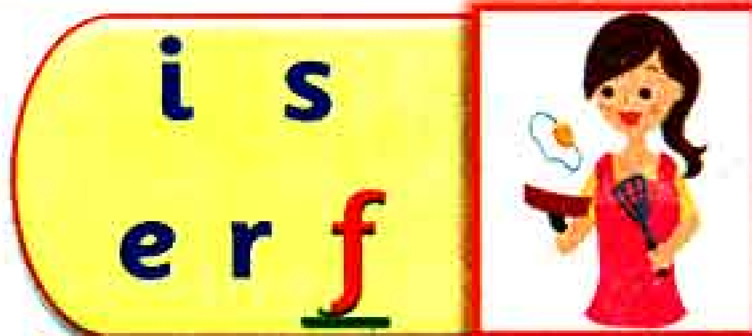
....

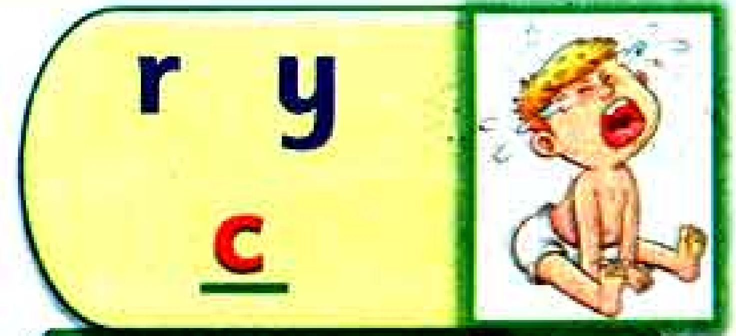
....



....

How the world works





4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) She (dry – drying – dries) her hair.
2) I (frying – fries – fry) some chicken.
3) (Color – Weaving – Carpet) is a tradition in Egypt.
4) People weave (colors – carpets – pictures) and cloth.
5) Egyptian carpets often have (colors – pictures – girls) of birds and animals.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) potatoes – some – Mom – fries – .

....

2) harder – try – They – .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(cries - flies - fly)

The bird can ....

The baby ....

Review Based On Unit (9)

Review Based On Unit (9)

Wild animals حيوانات برية

elephant	فيل	giraffe	زرافة	trunk	خرطوم الفيل
rhino	وحيد القرن	mouth	فم	ivory	العاج
hippo	فرس النهر (سيد قشطة)	land animals	حيوانات تعيش على اليابسة		
tongue	لسان	acacia tree	شجرة السنط		
tusk	ناب	horn	قرن		

Nile animals حيوانات نهر النيل

crocodile	تمساح	lizard	سحلية
tilapia	سمكة البلطي	fish	الأسماك
spiny eel	الثعبان الشوكي	perch	سمك الفرخ النهرى
reptiles	الزواحف	monitor lizard	وَرَل (حيوان زاحف)
soft-shelled turtle	سلحفاة ذات غطاء أملس		

Environment البيئة

population	السكان	energy	الطاقة	dam	السد
clean	نظيف	electricity	الكهرباء	dirty	قذر
recycling	إعادة التدوير	pollution	التلوث		

Phonics

y	→	fry	fly	cry	dry	try
ies	→	fries	flies	cries	dries	tries

Review Based On Unit (9)

Language Focus

- I have to turn off the light.
- I don't have to get up early on holidays.
- Do we have to recycle plastic?

  Yes, we do. No, we don't.
- What do I have to do?

  You have to pick up trash.
- She had to draw a dinosaur for homework yesterday.
- Giraffes run more quickly than hippos.
- Hippos run less quickly than giraffes.
- Elephants run the least quickly.
- Giraffes run the most quickly.
- I like elephants best.

Test Based On Unit (9)

Test Based On Unit (9)

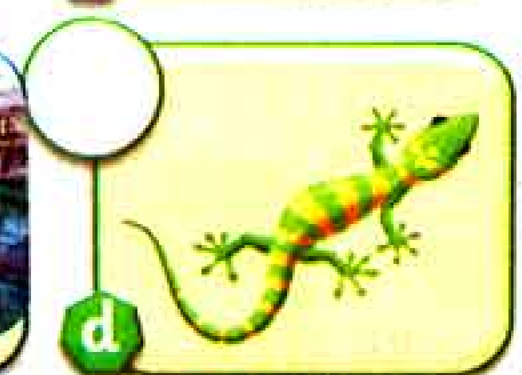
1 Read and match:

1) There is a dam in the river.
2) It has a long trunk.
3) It costs one thousand pounds.
4) It is a reptile.

a

b

c


d

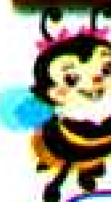
2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

gi_af_e

h_r_s

p_r_h

r_cy_le



3 Make a word:

h n r o i

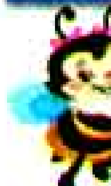
....

r c i o d c o l e

....

p i t e l r e

....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I (had - have to - have) turn off the lights.
2) Giraffes run (most - more - least) quickly than hippos.
3) Elephants have long (tongue - trunks - horns).

Test Based On Unit (9)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) run - more - quickly - hippos. - than - Giraffes

....

2) the - clean - beach. - We

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

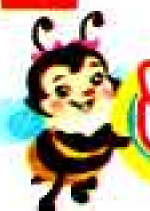
(dirty - fly - clean)

We don't like .... water.	The birds .... home.

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

A hippo has a big mouth and big teeth. A giraffe has a long neck and a long tongue. A rhino has two horns on its nose. An elephant has two white ivory tusks.

	T	F
1) A hippo has a big trunk.		
2) A giraffe has a long tongue.		
3) An elephant has two tusks.		
4) A rhino has two tusks.		



8 Copy the following sentence:

We keep our country clean.

....

Non-fiction Reader

Non-fiction Reader

Vocabulary:

amazing	مُذهل	the Mediterranean Sea	البحر المتوسط
history	التاريخ	northwest	شمال غرب
famous for	مشهور بـ	historical	تاريخي
port	ميناء	monuments	الآثار
near	قريب من	long ago	منذ زمن بعيد
factfile	ملف حقائق	Lower Egypt	مصر السفلى (الوجه البحرى)
part	جزء	lowest temperature	درجة الحرارة الأدنى
location	الموقع	highest temperature	درجة الحرارة العظمى

Factfile: Alexandria (SB P. 58)

Population : More than 5 million

Location : On the Mediterranean Sea, Lower Egypt, near the River Nile delta

What is the weather like?

Highest temperature → in August, about 31°C

Lowest temperature → January, about 18°C

What is it famous for?

Historical and modern monuments important port.

Non-fiction Reader

Listen and read: (SB P. 58)

Alexandria is the second biggest city in Egypt. More than 5 million people live there. It's on the Mediterranean Sea, 183 km **northwest** of Cairo in Lower Egypt. It's near the River Nile delta. It was a very important port long ago, and it is today, too.

The weather in Alexandria can be different to other parts of Egypt. It's very warm in summer, at about 31⁰C. It can be cool in winter, at about 18⁰C. It's next to the sea and it can be windy. There is sometimes rain, thunder and lightning in winter.

It's famous for its amazing history. Lots of people visit Alexandria to see the **monuments**.

Non-fiction Reader

Non-fiction Reader (SB P. 59)

Vocabulary:

citadel	قلعة	online	على الإنترنت
Qaitbay Fort	قلعة قايتباي	device	جهاز
The Lighthouse	المنارة	stone	حجر
source	مصدر	light	نور / ضوء
The Library of Alexandria	مكتبة الأسكندرية	building	مبنى
from around the world	من حول العالم	learning	تَعلم
digital materials	المواد الرقمية	center	مركز

Qaitbay Fort

The Lighthouse

The Library of Alexandria

Qaitbay Fort is a **citadel** next to the sea. It is made of stone. The stones were from a famous **lighthouse**, the Lighthouse of Alexandria.

In the Library of Alexandria long ago there were important books from all around the world. Now there is the New Library of Alexandria. It's a center for learning with books and **digital materials**.

Non-fiction Reader

Practice

1 Read again and choose:

1) Alexandria is northwest of Cairo. It is ....
   a) near the north of Cairo.
   b) north and west of Cairo.

2) The Lighthouse is ....
   a) a building with a source of light.
   b) a device that needs light.

3) Digital materials are ....
   a) materials in books.
   b) materials online or on the computer.

2 Read again and answer the questions:

1) Is Alexandria the biggest city in Egypt?

....

2) Is there thunder and lightning in summer?

....

3) Do people visit Alexandria to see the monuments?

....

4) Is Qaitbay Fort next to the sea?

....

5) What can you do at the Library of Alexandria?

....

Non-fiction Reader

Non-fiction Reader (SB P. 60)

Vocabulary:

Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر	sity	المساحة
temple	معبد		

Luxor is a famous city in Upper Egypt. About 250,000 people live there. It is very hot in July, at 41°C. It's warm in January too – it can be 23°C. Luxor is famous for its old monuments and temples.

Read and complete the factfile:

Luxor

- Population: ……………………………………………
- Location: ……………………………………………
- Size: ……………………………………………
- What is the weather like? ……………………………………………
- What is it famous for? ……………………………………………

Non-fiction Reader

Non-fiction Reader (WB P. 50)

Vocabulary:

go in and out of	(يدخل ويخرج) من	size	مدينة
tell	يحكي / يخبر		

Hello. My name is Yunis. I live in Alexandria with my family. Let me tell you about my city. Alexandria is the second biggest city in Egypt. Around 5.1 million people live here.

Alexandria is on the Mediterranean Sea and it's on the Nile River delta. There is a big port in Alexandria. I like watching the boats go in and out of the port.

The weather in Alexandria can be different to other cities in Egypt. It's next to the sea and it can be windy. The weather in summer is my favorite. It is not too hot. I like going to the beach.

Read and answer:

1) Where does Yunis live? - In Alexandria.

2) How many people live in Alexandria?

3) What does Yunis like doing at the port?

4) Why is the weather in Alexandria sometimes windy?

5) Why does Yunis like summer in Alexandria?

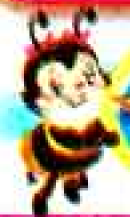
Non-fiction Reader

Non-fiction Reader (WB P. 51)

Assuit is a big city. About 420,000 people live there. The city is next to the Nile River.

August is the hottest month in Assiut. It is sometimes 45°C.

In winter, Assuit can be cold. It is sometimes 10°C in January.



Read the text. Complete the factfile about Assiut:

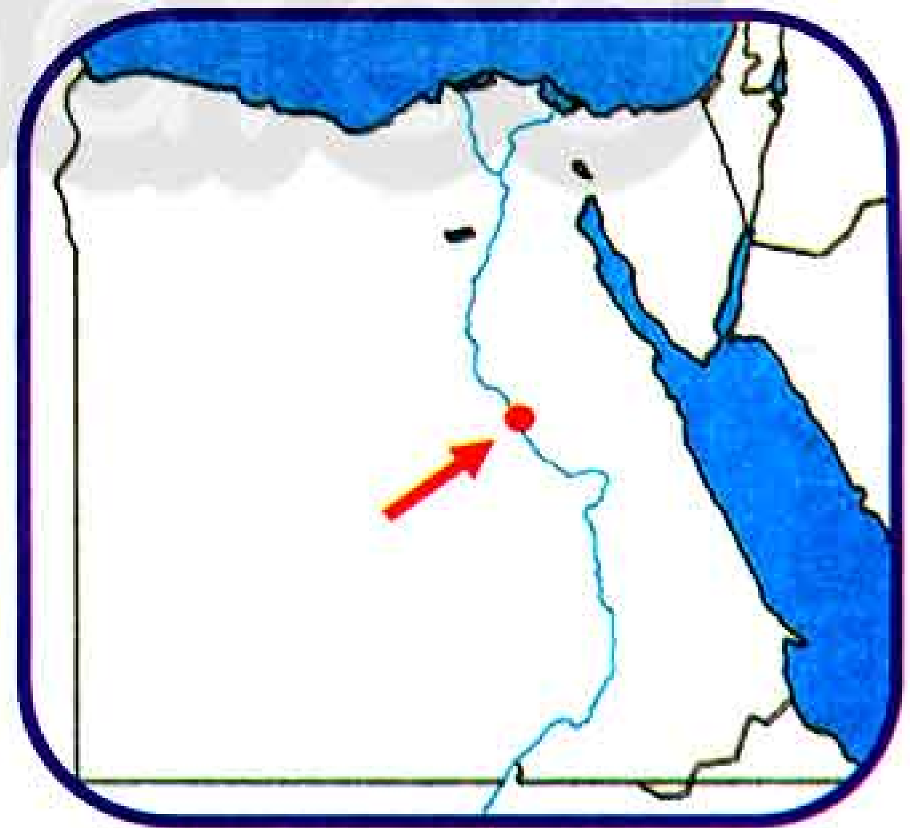
Assuit

- Population: 420,000

....

- Location:

....



- What is the weather like in summer?

....

- What is the weather like in winter?

....

- What is Assuit famous for?

....

Test Based On Units (7 / 8 / 9)

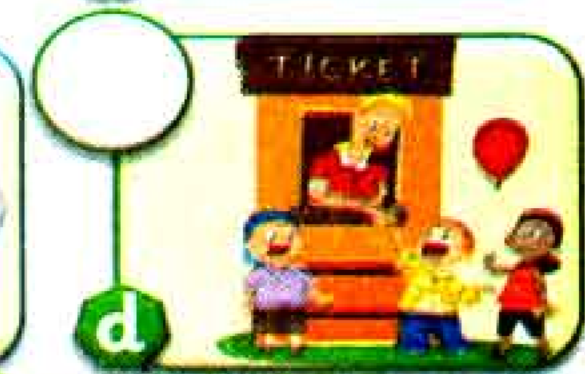
Test Based On Units (7 / 8 / 9)

1 Read and match:

1) We get wool from sheep.
2) I would like to go to Cairo, please.
3) I have to turn off the water.
4) Elephants run the least quickly.

a

b

c


d

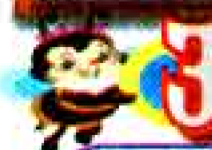
2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

ch_ck_n

v_t

r_i_y

tr_i_



3 Make a word:

t u r
b t e

....

a l o r
a i r d

....

l u y
c o d

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We get (eggs – wool – water) from sheep.
2) We (have to – don't have to – don't have) recycle plastic bottles.
3) Weaving is an important (transportation – weather – tradition).

Test Based On Units (7 / 8 / 9)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) windy – It – very – is - .

....

2) here – Can – buy – I – ticket – a - ?

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(cold - off - on)

It's a little ....

I have to turn .... the lights.

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Weaving is an important tradition in Egypt. People weave carpets and cloth. Different patterns and pictures are made by using different colors. Egypt carpets often have pictures of animals on them.

	T	F
1) Weaving is not important in Egypt.		
2) People use different colors to make different patterns and pictures.		
3) Egypt carpets have pictures of computers on them.		
4) People weave tables and chairs.		

8 Copy the following sentence:

We don't like dirty water.

....

Unit 10 At the supermarket

Vocabulary	stall, store, supermarket, market, check out, cheap, expensive, coins, notes, change, owe like, enjoy, love, prefer, don't like, hate email, letter, stamp, address, envelope, formal, informal
Language	- I went shopping on Saturday. - My grandmother doesn't like drinking coffee. - I went home because I was tired.
Reading	A letter; an email; a conversation about shopping
Phonics	air: chair, hair ear: beard, ear
Life skills	☛ Communication: shopping role plays ☛ Problem solving: provision of resources at the market / fruit stall
Values	☛ Independence: shopping role plays ☛ Respect : people in our community
Issues and challenges	☛ Community participation
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Social studies: identifying roles in society Math: use addition and subtraction to solve problems within 1-100

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Part (1) (P. 64 - 65 - 66)

supermarket
سوبر ماركت

stall
كشك

store
متجر

market
سوق

check out
مكان دفع الحساب

cheap
رخيص

expensive
غالي

travel
يسافر

Vocabulary: (SB)

shopping	التسوق	something	شيء ما	love	يحب
because	لأن	prefer	يفضل	hate	يكره
speak	يتحدث	buy	يشتري	enjoy	يستمتع
cost	يتكلف	visit	يزور	make	يصنع
kind	نوع	crosswords	كلمات متقاطعة	sell	يبيع
shop	محل	magazines	مجلات	need	يحتاج
different	مختلف	healthy	صحي		
people	الناس	unhealthy	غير صحي		

Communication

Prepositions & Phrases:

listen to music	يستمع إلى الموسيقى	travel by bus	يسافر بالأتوبيس
play sport	يلعب رياضة	speak English	يتحدث الإنجليزية
make a cake	يعمل كيك	eat ice cream	يأكل آيس كريم
do crosswords	يحل الكلمات المتقاطعة	read magazines	يقرأ مجلات
watch television			يشاهد التلفاز

Listening: (SB P. 64)

Hana	: I like shopping at the supermarket with Mom and Dad.
Dad	: We need to buy some milk.
Mom	: What do you have, Hana?
Hana	: I have some bananas, because they are healthy.
Hany	: I prefer eating cake!
Dad	: Not today, Hany!

Reading: (SB P. 56)

1

Amira and her mom are looking at a **stall** in the **market**. The fruit is **cheap**.

2

Youssef and his dad are in a **store**. The televisions and computers are **expensive**.

3

They're buying lots of different things at the **supermarket**. They're paying for them at the **check out**.

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Language Focus

(like, enjoy, love, prefer, don't like, hate) + (v+ing)

These verbs are usually followed by the (-ing) form

EX. ➡ I like making cakes.
EX. ➡ My grandma doesn't like drinking coffee.
EX. ➡ I love seeing my cousins!
EX. ➡ My parents hate traveling by train.
EX. ➡ I prefer cooking.

Study the following:

Do you enjoy shopping?

Yes, I do. Do you enjoy cooking?

No, I don't. I prefer reading.

Practice

Underline the correct word(s) in brackets: (SB P. 66)

1) I enjoy (shop – shopping).
2) My sister loves (listening – listen) to music.
3) My parents hate (travel – traveling) by train.
4) My friend Mariam doesn't like (eating – eat) pizza.

Communication

Activities

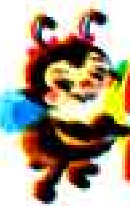
1 Read and match:

1) I like shopping at the supermarket.

2) My sister loves listening to music.

3) The mobile is expensive.

4) He prefers playing sport.



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

su_er_arket

s_o_e

c_e_p

ex_en_ive

c_ _ck out

s_ _ll

mar_ _t

h_a_thy

3 Make a word:

r s o t e

....

a c e h p

....

e p n e s x i e v

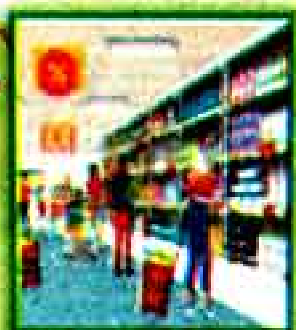
....

Unit (10) At the supermarket

c o c k
u t h e

....

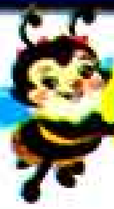
r e s e m r
a u k t p



....

l s t
a l

....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I like (read – reads – reading) magazines.
2) She enjoys (shopping – shop – shops).
3) Nada likes (playing – speaking – watching) English.
4) We love eating (sport – ice cream – television).
5) He hates (listening – listen – listens) to music.

5 Read and match:

1) Grandpa enjoys doing — a) Yes, I do.
2) Do you enjoy shopping? — b) are in a store.
3) We like visiting our — c) crosswords.
4) Youssef and his dad — d) grandparents.

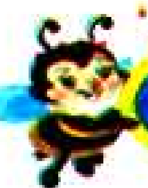
6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) expensive – televisions – The – are – .

....

2) need – We – to – milk – some – buy – .

....



7 Copy the following sentence:

Reem and Radwa love shopping.

....

Communication

Part (2) (P. 67 / 68)

bookstore
مكتبة بيع كتب

bakery
مخبز

butcher's
محل جزارة

present
هدية

clothes store
محل ملابس

hungry
جوعان

closed
مغلق

shoe store
محل أحذية

Vocabulary:

with	مع	so	لذلك	photos	صور
but	لكن	and	و	bought	اشترى
some	بعض	then	ثم	went	ذهب
any	أي	shoes	أحذية	cheese	جبن
a pair of shoes			زوج من الأحذية		

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Reading: (SB P.67)

Dad : What did you do today?
Lara : I went shopping with Aunt Nermeen.
Dad : Oh, that's nice. Where did you go?
Lara : We went to the market to buy some fruit. Then we went to a shoe store because Aunt Nermeen wanted some new shoes.
Dad : Oh, I hate shopping for shoes!
Lara : Me too! Aunt Nermeen tried on lots of different shoes.
Dad : Did she buy any?
Lara : Yes, she did. They were cheap, so she bought two pairs. She likes shoes!

Reading: (SB P. 68)

I went shopping with my mom. We went to the bookstore because I needed a book for school.

I went shopping with my dad. We went to the bakery because we wanted to buy some bread.

I went shopping with my brother. It's Mom's birthday, so we wanted to buy her a present.

I went shopping with my grandma. We went to the butcher's, but it was closed!

Communication

Language Focus

Conjunctions الروابط

because	→	shows the reason.
so	→	shows the result.
but	→	shows contrast.
and	→	shows addition.

Examples:

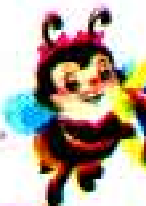
1- I didn't take any photos because I didn't have my camera.

2- It was windy yesterday so we didn't go to the park.

3- I don't like swimming but I like running.

4- We visited the museum and we saw lots of things.

Practice



Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I was hungry, (so - but - because) I ate some bread. (WB)

2) We didn't go to school yesterday (because - and - but) it was Friday. (WB)

3) Seif likes reading books, (but - so - and) magazines. (WB)

4) Fatima loves playing tennis, (because - but - and) she doesn't like playing basketball. (WB)

5) I can't play basketball (so - because - and) I'm short.

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) Nour went to the market.

2) Eiad bought some bread.

3) Gameel loves playing tennis.

4) Hamada doesn't like swimming.

a

b

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

books_o_e

clo_hes st_re

s_oe sto_e

bu_ch_r's

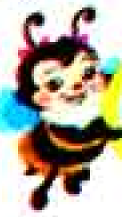
ba_ _ry

cl_ _ed

h_ _gry

pr_ _ent

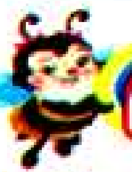
Communication



3 Make a word:

e p s / r n e t	n r u / h g y	l s h s / c o e r t / o e t
....	....	....

s h e / s o r t / o e	a b r / k e y	o s k o t / o e r b
....	....	....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We went to the bakery (because – and – so) we needed to buy bread. *(SB)*

2) I was hungry, (but – so – because) I ate a sandwich.

3) I don't like shopping, (and – but – so) I like cooking.

4) We went to the supermarket to buy some cheese (and – so – because) some fruit. *(SB)*

5) Hassan went to the butcher's, (so – but – because) it was closed. *(SB)*

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) went – with – Mennah – shopping – mom – her – .

....

2) like – Ali – shopping – doesn't – .

....

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Part (3) (P. 69 / 70/ 71)

notes

coins

Vocabulary:

coin	عملة معدنية	note	ورقة نقدية	How much	كم ثمن
change	باقي النقود	Here you are.	تفضل	owe	يدين لـ
get	يحصل على	addition	الجمع	subtraction	الطرح
pound	جنيه				

Study the following:

- How much does it cost? كم يتكلف هذا الشيء؟
  - It's LE 12.
- How much change does she owe? كم يتبقى من النقودعليها؟
  - LE 2.

Communication

Listen and read: (SB P. 69)

Look, read and complete:

1

He has three one pound coins and one ten pound note. That's 13 pounds.

2

She has ...... one pound coins and ...... five pound note. That's ...... pounds.

3

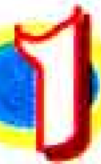
She has ...... one pound coins and ...... twenty pound note. That's ...... pounds.

4

He has ...... one pound coins and ...... ten pound notes. That's ...... pounds.

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Activities



1 Read and match:

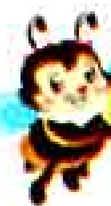
1) She has four one pound coins.
2) She has three one pound coins.
3) She has four ten pound notes.
4) They have three twenty pound notes.

a

b

c

d



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

ad_ition

su_traction

ch_n_e

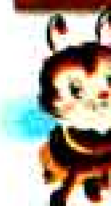
c_ _n

n_ _e

t_e_ty

s_ _ty

e_g_ty



3 Make a word:

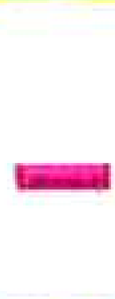
h c n
g e a

....

i d t a
n i o d

....

s b t u
c a i n
o r t



....

Communication

n o
i c

y s x
t i
60

g t e
i h y
80

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) How (old – much – many) does it cost?
2) This is a 10 LE (coin – note).
3) How much change does she (owes – owed – owe)?
4) She (have – has – having) four one pound coins.
5) 15 + 6 = (twenty – twelve – twenty one).

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) much – the – juice – How – is – orange – ?

....

2) has – He – three – coins – one pound – .

....

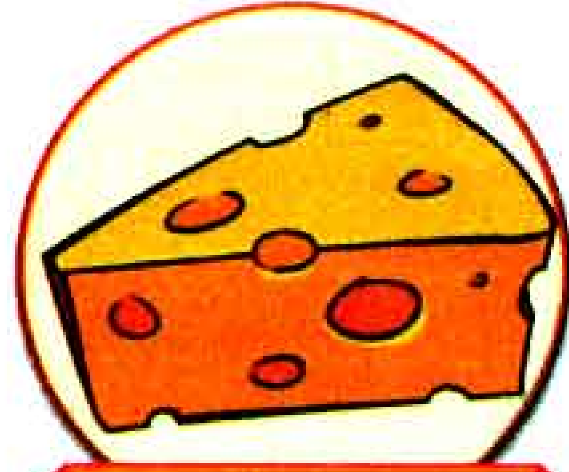
6 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Layan went shopping with her mom. They bought bananas and oranges. Layan likes bananas the best. Then they bought tomatoes and carrots. Layan was very happy.

	T	F
1) Layan went shopping with her dad.		
2) They bought tomatoes and carrots first.		
3) Layan likes bananas the best.		
4) Layan was very happy.		

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Part (4) (P. 72/73/74)


cheese
جُبن/ جبنة

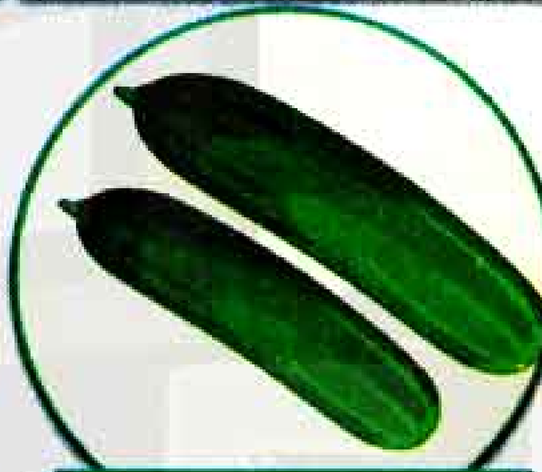
yogurt
زبادى

bread
خبز

chicken
دجاج

tomatoes
طماطم

onions
بصل


cucumbers
خيار

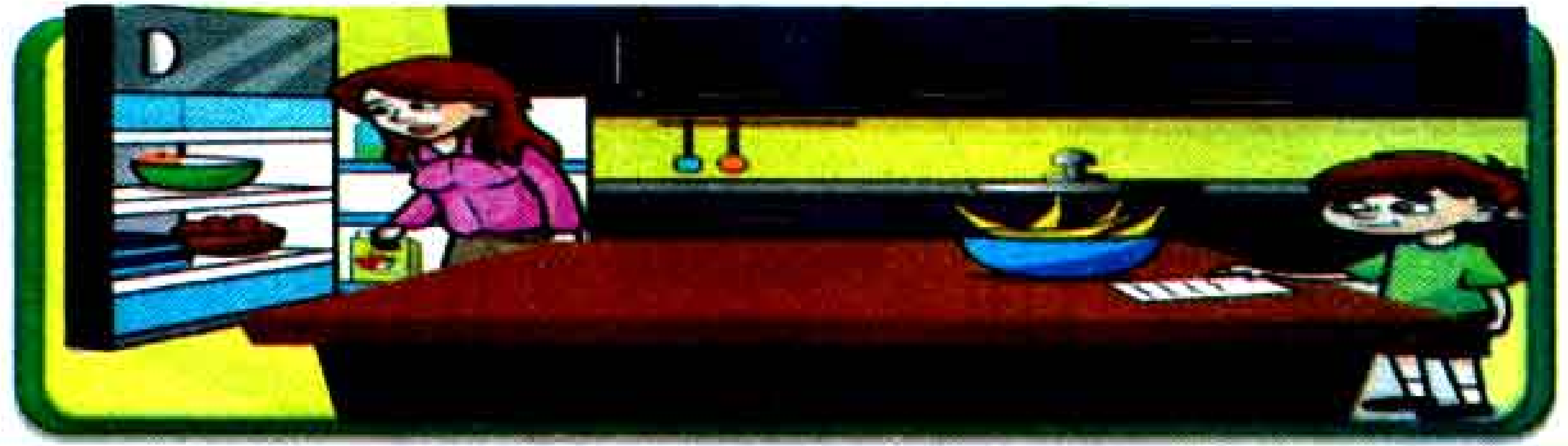
grapes
عنب

Vocabulary:

fruit salad	سلطة فواكه	recipe	وصفة طعام
Here you are.	تفضل.	have	يمتلك
What else	ماذا أيضاً	don't have	لا نمتلك
let's...	هيا بنا....	anything	أي شئ
too	أيضاً	lots of	كثير من
Good idea!	فكرة رائعه!	great	عظيم
list	قائمة	Let me.....	اسمح لى....
shopping list	قائمة مشتروات	buy	يشتري
storekeeper	بائع في محل	cook	يطبخ
dish	أكلة / طبق	melon	شمامة

Communication

Reading: SB P. 72



Mazen	:	Mom, can we make a fruit salad?
Mom	:	Yes, that's a good idea. What do we need?
Mazen	:	I have a recipe. We need three bananas, four oranges and some grapes.
Mom	:	OK. We have five bananas. We have one orange, but we don't have any grapes. Is there anything else?
Mazen	:	Yes, we need some apple juice.
Mom	:	We have lots of apple juice.
Mazen	:	Great! And we need a melon.
Mom	:	Let me see... no, we don't have a melon.

Reading: SB P.73

Mazen	:	Here are the oranges.
Mom	:	How many oranges do we need?
Mazen	:	We need four oranges. We have one at home, so that's three oranges. 1, 2, 3.
Mom	:	What else do we need?
Mazen	:	Grapes - here are the grapes.
Mom	:	And a melon - that's a nice one.
Mazen	:	Let's get some yogurt, too.
Mom	:	Yes, good idea!

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Reading: SB P. 74

Man	:	Hello. I'd like some rice, please.
Storekeeper	:	Here's the rice. Is one bag OK?
Man	:	Yes, thank you. I also need four apples.
Storekeeper	:	1, 2, 3, 4 - here you are. Is there anything else?
Man	:	Yes, I need some milk and some bread.
Storekeeper	:	Here's some milk, but I don't have any bread.
Man	:	That's OK. I can go to the bakery.
Storekeeper	:	OK, so the rice is 12 LE, the apples are 8 LE and the milk is 5 LE. That's 25 LE.
Man	:	Here's 50 LE.
Storekeeper	:	So I owe you 25 LE change. Here you are!
Man	:	Thank you. Goodbye.

Listening: (WB P. 61)

Miss Dina	: Hello. I'd like some bread, please.
Storekeeper	: Here's the bread. Is one loaf OK?
Miss Dina	: Yes, thank you. I also need three onions.
Storekeeper	: 1, 2, 3, onions – here you are. Is there anything else?
Miss Dina	: Yes, I need a chicken, a bag of rice, and some butter.
Storekeeper	: Here's one chicken, and a bag of rice, but I don't have any butter.
Miss Dina	: That's ok.
Storekeeper	: Ok, so the bread is 6 LE, the onions are 2 LE, the chicken is 25 LE and the rice is LE 6. That's 39 LE.
Miss Dina	: Here's 50 LE.
Storekeeper	: So I owe you 11 LE change. Here you are!
Miss Dina	: Thank you. Goodbye!

Communication

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) I have a recipe.

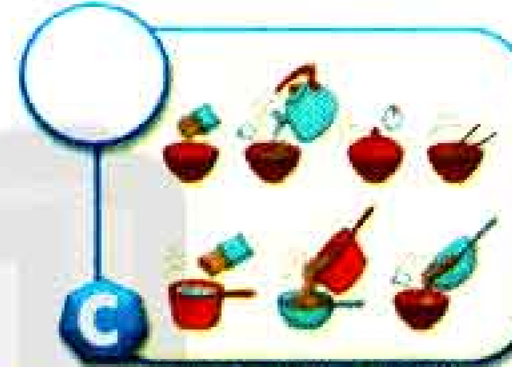
2) Malak likes fruit salad.

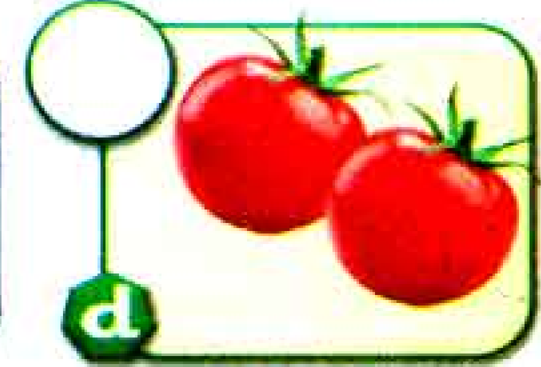
3) We need some grapes.

4) I bought tomatoes.

a

b

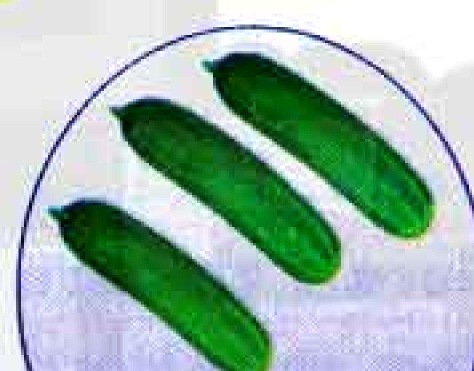

c


d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

c_e_se

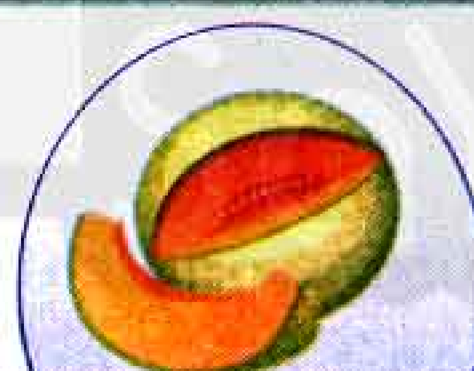
ch_ck_n

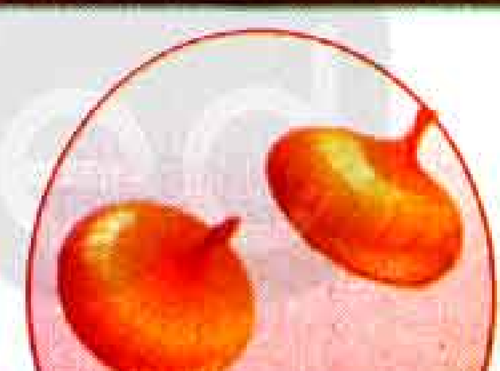

cu_u_bers

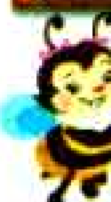
y_gur_

po_at_es

gr_ _es

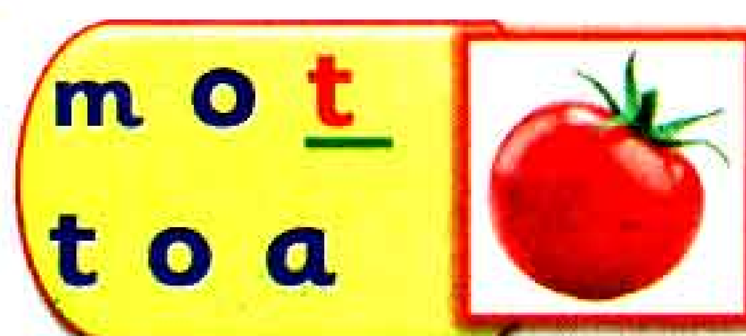

m_ _on


on_o_s



3 Make a word:

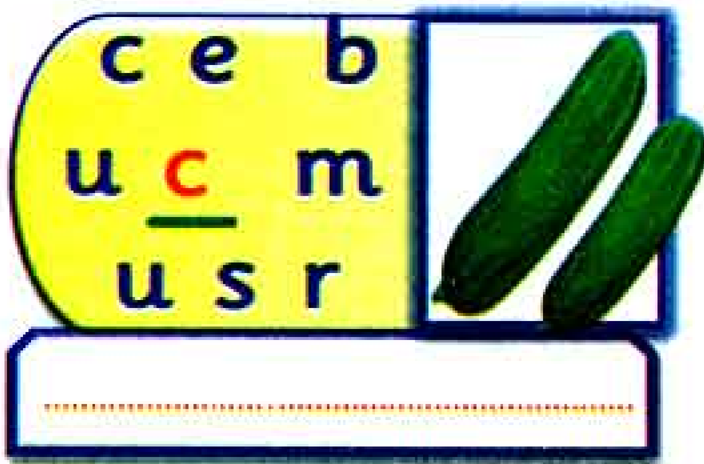
....



....

....

Unit (10) At the supermarket



....

....

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) How many (apple – oranges – melon) do we need?
2) Let's (get – gets – getting) some yogurt.
3) (Cucumbers – Figs – Onions) are fruit.
4) I'd like (any – some – a) rice, please.
5) I owe you 25 LE (change – list – recipe).

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) need – We – cheese – some .

....

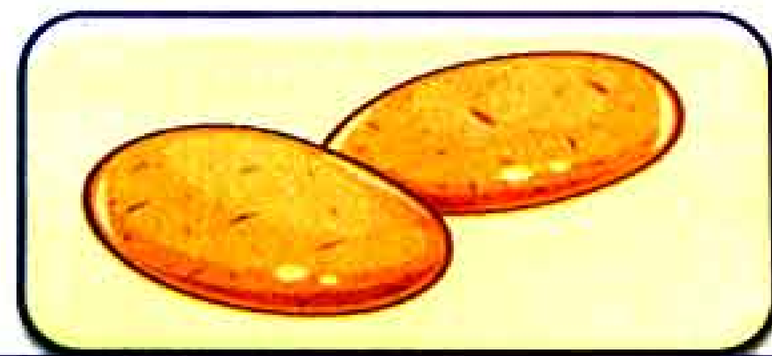
2) don't – any – have – I – bread .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(potatoes - storekeeper - cheese)

He is a ....



We need some ....

Communication

Part (5) (P. 75 / 76 / 77 / 78 / 79)

email
إيميل

stamp
طابع بريد

letter
خطاب

address
عنوان سكن

envelope
ظرف / مظروف

sick
مريض

hospital
مستشفى

principal
مدير/ مسئول

ear
أذن

statue
تمثال

hair
شعر

temple
معبد

Unit (10) At the supermarket

Vocabulary:

communication	وسائل الاتصال	important	مهم	put	يضع
community	مجتمع	address	عنوان شخص	post	يرسل
informal	غير رسمى	formal	رسمى	send	يرسل
usually	عادةً	people	الناس	keep	يحفظ
How often...?	كم مرة...؟	crafts	مهن / حرف	safe	آمن
school trip	رحلة مدرسية	party	حفلة	Why	لماذا
weekend	العطلة الأسبوعية	imagine	يتخيل	Who	من
in charge of	مسئول عن	products	منتجات	paper	ورقة
lunchtime	وقت الغداء	town	مدينة صغيرة	say	يقول
breaktime	وقت الفسحة	tower	برج	come	يأتى
get better	يتحسن	beard	لحية	chair	كرسي
emergency	حالة الطوارئ	interesting	شيق	learn	يتعلم

Expressions:

تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي ذاكرولي

Dear ....,	عزيزى ....
Thank you for + (noun / v + ing)	شكرًا على ....
I would like to + (inf.).	أود أن ....
Would you like to + (inf.)?	هل تود أن ....؟
Hi ....!	أهلًا ....!
Yours sincerely,	المخلص لك
Bye!	إلى اللقاء!
Can you come?	هل تستطيع أن تأتى؟
all over Egypt	من كل أنحاء مصر
have a party	يقيم حفلة

Communication

The difference between a letter and an email: (SB P. 75)

A **letter** is usually **formal**. You write a letter on paper and you put it in an **envelope**. You write the **address** on the envelope, and you put a **stamp** on it. Then you **post** the letter.

An **email** can be **formal** or **informal**. You can send an email to your friend quickly. You write it on a computer or a phone. You type in the **email address**, write the email, and press **'Send'**!

Study the following: (SB P. 76)

A model letter

Dear Mr Gamal,

Thank you for letting us come to your store on our school trip. It was very **interesting** and I learned a lot about how to make **crafts**. You have lots of interesting **products** from all over Egypt. My favorite things were the colored baskets. I would like to have a store when I am older because I think it would be fun.

Yours sincerely,
Wael Habib

Unit (10) At the supermarket

A model email

New message

To Sara@mail.one

Subject Our party

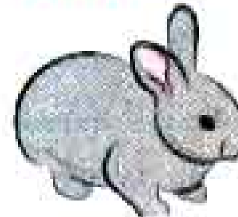
Hi Sara,

We're having a family party on 14th June because it's my grandma's birthday. My mom says I can ask a friend. Can you come? I hope so!

Love,

Nesma

Phonics (SB P. 78)

- My teacher has long black hair.
- My grandma is sitting on a chair.
- My grandpa has a gray beard.
- My rabbit has long ears. 

Communication

Reading: (SB P. 79)

There are lots of different people in our community.

1

I love my family. I live with my mom, my dad, my brother and my sister. We see our grandparents every weekend. I have an aunt, two uncles, and three cousins, too. It's fun when we are all together.

2

At school, there are lots of people who help us. My teacher is very clever. The **principal** is in charge of the school. There are people to help at lunchtime and breaktime, too.

3

If we are **sick**, people at the hospital help us. There are doctors and nurses to help us get better.

4

Police officers and firefighters keep us safe. They can help in an **emergency**.

5

We buy things from stores in town. People have lots of different stores, so we can buy the things we need.

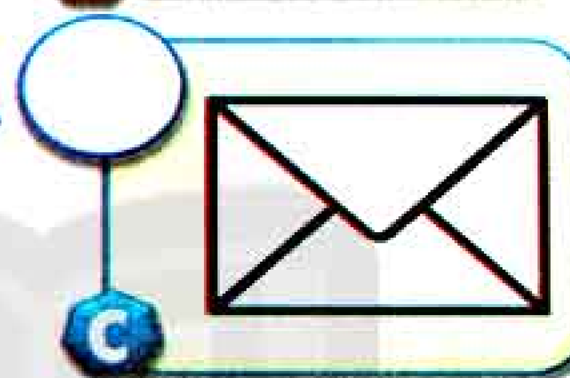
Unit (10) At the supermarket

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) I need an envelope.
2) I wrote a letter.
3) She posted an email.
4) This is a stamp.

a

b

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

e_ _il

let_e_

s_ _mp

en_el_pe

s_ _k

h_ _pital

pri_ _ipal

ad_r_ss

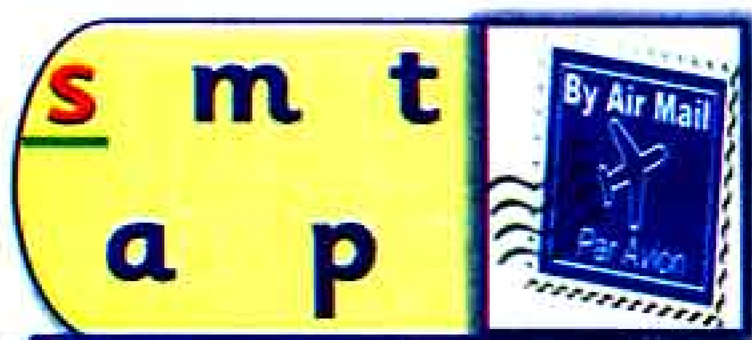
3 Make a word:

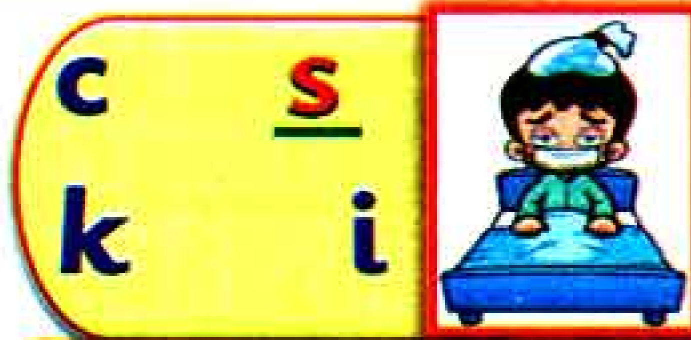
....

....

....

Communication





....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We put a letter in a/an (stamp – envelope – address).
2) I (have – has – having) a party.
3) The rabbit has (ears – chairs – beards).
4) We put a/an (email – envelope – stamp) on the envelope.
5) Would you like to (come – comes – coming)?

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) rabbit – long – My – has – ears – .

....

2) is – My – a chair – sitting – grandma – on – .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(chair - beard - hair)

My sister has red.................. .

My uncle has a ....

Review Based On Unit (10)

Review Based On Unit (10)

Supermarket / market

stall	كشك	shopping	التسوق	coins	عملات معدنية
store	متجر	cheap	رخيص الثمن	notes	أوراق نقدية
owe	يدين لـ	expensive	غالى الثمن		
change	باقي النقود	market	سوق الخضار		

Verbs

like	يحب	love	يحب	hate	يكره
enjoy	يستمتع	prefer	يفضل	don't like	لا يحب

Communication

email	إيميل	informal	غير رسمي	address	عنوان
letter	خطاب	formal	رسمي	envelope	مظروف
addition	الجمع	community	مجتمع	stamp	طابع
subtraction	الطرح				

Conjunctions

because	لأن	so	لذلك	and	و
but	ولكن				

Phrases

Dear ....,	عزيزي .....،
travel by bus	يسافر بالأتوبيس
speak English	يتحدث الإنجليزية
do crosswords	يحل الكلمات المتقاطعة
listen to music	يستمع للموسيقى
Thank you for	شكرًا على ......

Review Based On Unit (10)

Yours sincerely,	المخلص لك
read magazines	يقرأ مجلات
How much does it cost?	كم يتكلف هذا الشئ؟
Would you like to + (inf.)?	هل تحب أن؟
How much change does she owe?	كم يتبقى من النقود عليها؟

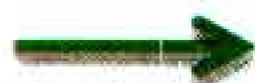
Language Focus

(like, enjoy, love, prefer, don't like, hate) + (v+ing)

These verbs are usually followed by the (...ing) form

EX. ➡ I like making cakes.
EX. ➡ My grandma doesn't like drinking coffee.
EX. ➡ I love seeing my cousins.

Conjunctions الروابط

because shows the reason.
so shows the result.
but shows contrast.
and  shows addition.

1- I didn't take any photos because I didn't have my camera.

2- It was windy yesterday, so we didn't go to the park.

3- I don't like swimming, but I like running.

4- We visited the museum and we saw lots of things.

Test Based On Unit (10)

Test Based On Unit (10)

1 Read and match:

1) I went shopping.

2) We need to buy some bananas.

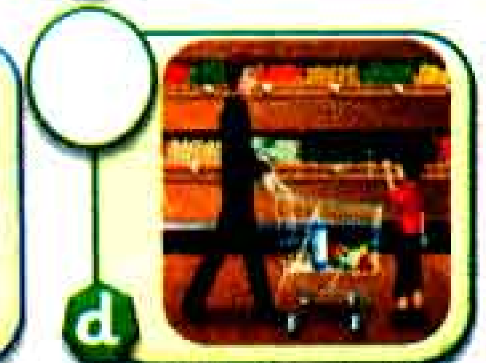
3) I like making cakes.

4) The computer is expensive.

a

b

c


d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

s_ _re

che_k o_t

ch_ _p

c_ _n

n_ _e

l_t_er

e_a_l

b_ _rd

3 Make a word:

p s a
t m

....

c e b u
c m u r

....

e r i
e c p

....

Test Based On Unit (10)

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I was hungry, (so – but – because) I made a sandwich.
2) Soad enjoys (watch – watches – watching) television.
3) We bought milk (but – and – so) cheese.
4) Saleh doesn't like (listen – listening – listens) to music.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) went – a – We – to – shoe store – .

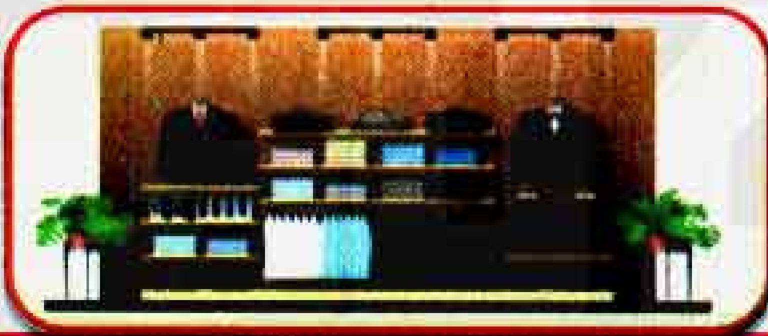
....

2) like – Does – shopping – dad – ?

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

book store - clothes store - butcher's



We buy clothes at the ....

We buy meat at the ....

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

My name is Asmaa. I'm 8 years old. I love my family. I live with my mom, my dad, my brother and my sister. We see our grandparents every weekend. I have an aunt, two uncles and three cousins, too. It's a fun time when we are all together.

	T	F
1) Asmaa has three uncles.		
2) She sees her grandparents every year.		
3) Asmaa is eight years old.		
4) She has three cousins.		

Unit 11 Let's sing!

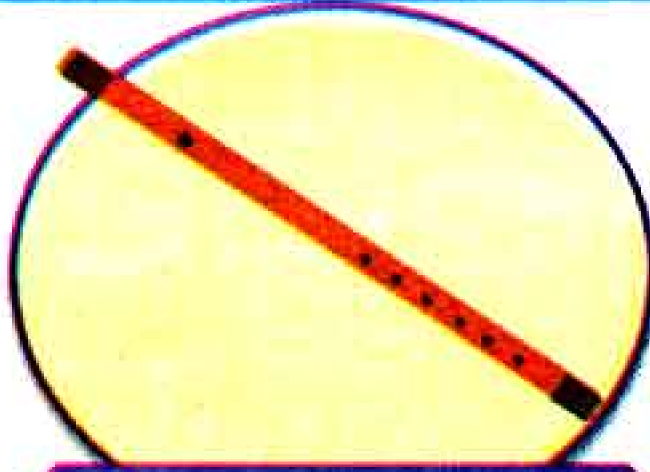
Scope and Sequence:

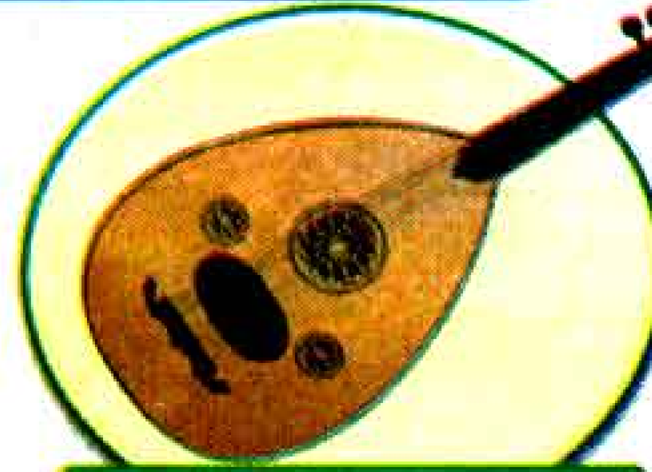
Vocabulary	instruments: bagpipe, flute, guitar, oud, reed pipe, tambourine, violin, costume, dance, dancer, folk music, folktale, musician, rhythm, show, sing, song, tune, national anthem celebrations: decorate, Eid Al Fitr, lantern, meal, present, Sham El-Nessim
Language	What a great lesson! What an amazing show! He wants the music teacher to play the flute. Can you sing a song, please?
Reading	A text about celebrations
Phonics	spr: spring, sprint str: string, instrument, strong
Life skills	☞ Respect for diversity
Values	☞ Tolerance and acceptance of the other ☞ Respect ☞ Cooperation: A music band ☞ Love of homeland
Issues and challenges	☞ National unity
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	Geography : regional music in Egypt Music : different musical instruments and their sounds

Communication

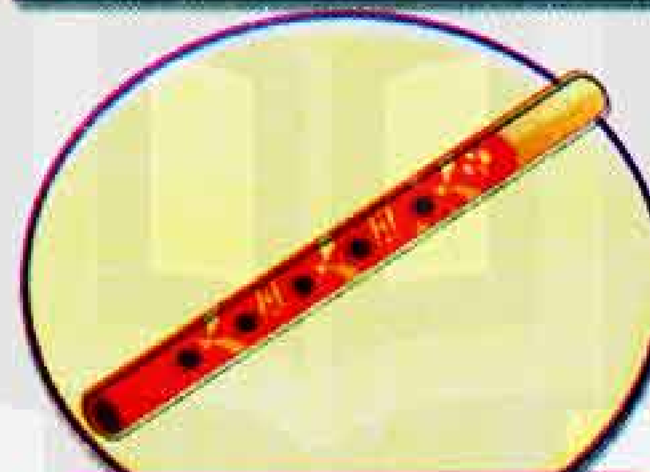
Part (1) (P. 82 / 83 / 84 / 85)

guitar
جيتار


flute
ناي


oud
عود

bagpipe
مزمار القربة


reed pipe
مزمار

violin
كمنجة - كمان

Vocabulary:

love	الحب - يحب	performers	عازفين	beautiful	جميل
music	موسيقى	traditional	تقليدي	song	أغنية
musicians	موسيقيين	fantastic	رائع - جميل	costumes	أزياء
a group of	مجموعة من	lovely	رائع - جميل	respect	يحترم
show	عرض	dance	يرقص (رقصة)	remember	يتذكر
sing	يغني	dancers	راقصين	country	دولة
instrument	آلة	hold	يحمل	common	شائع
beautiful	جميل	in pairs	بشكل ثنائي	among	بين
concert	حفل موسيقى	actors	ممثلين	old	قديم
folktale	حكاية شعبية	children	أطفال	amazing	مذهل

Unit (11) Let's sing!

the assaya dance	رقصة بالعصا	moral value	مغزى أخلاقي
national anthem	نشيد وطني	folk dance	رقصة شعبية
folk music	موسيقى شعبية		

Study the following:

I love the music. The **musicians** are **fantastic**.

What an **amazing** show!

It's a **lovely song**.

He can **sing** very well.

Communication

Reading: (SB P. 84)

1- These performers are giving a traditional show. They are singing traditional songs, playing instruments and doing a folk dance. What instruments can you see?

2- The Assaya dance is a traditional dance from the south of Egypt. The dancers hold a stick called an assaya. These men are dancing in pairs.

3- These children are singing the national anthem.
When do you sing the national anthem?

4- These actors are performing a traditional folktale. There are many folktales in Egypt. The actors are wearing beautiful costumes.

5- These musicians are playing folk music. This music is very old and they are playing traditional instruments.

Unit (11) Let's sing!

Activities

1 Read and match:

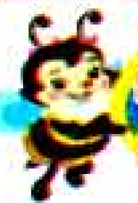
1) dancers
2) actors
3) musicians
4) guitar

a

b

c

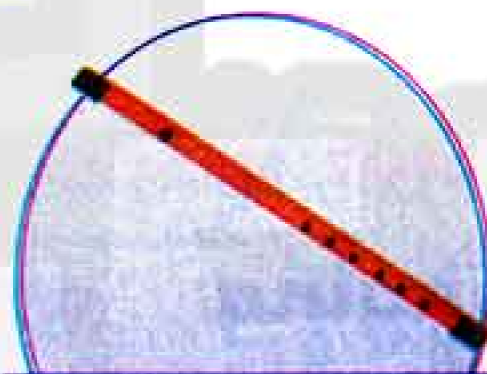
d

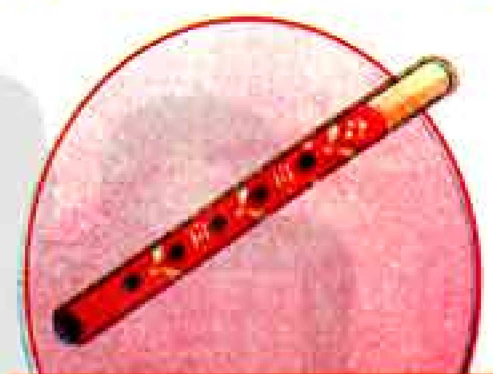


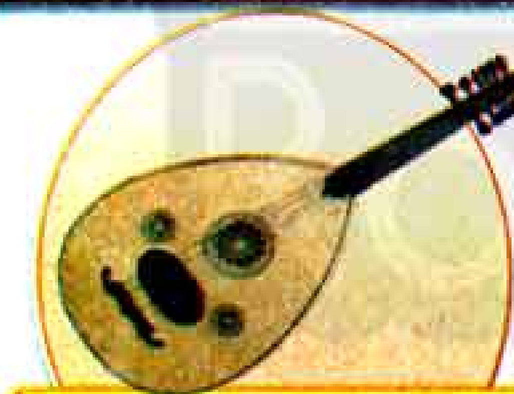
2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

v_o_in

ba_p_pe


fl_t_


re_d p_pe


o_ _

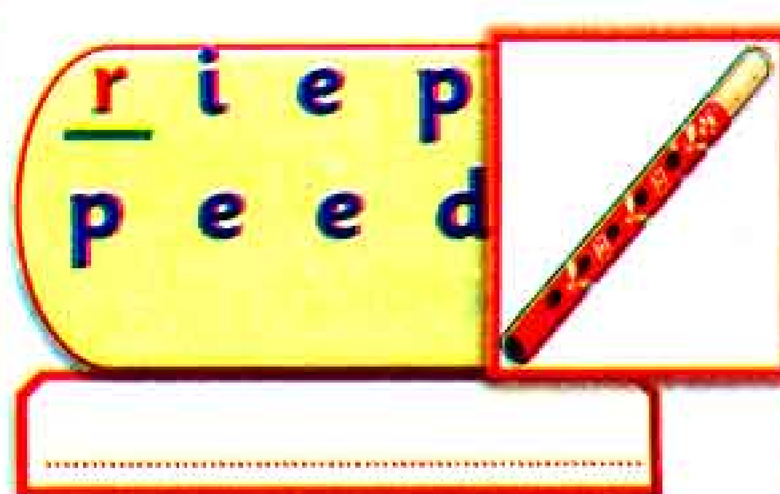
g_it_r

co_tu_es

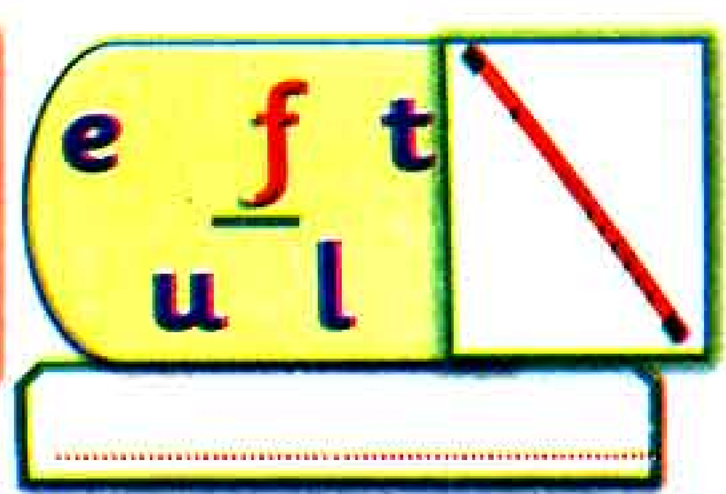
s_i_k

3 Make a word:

....

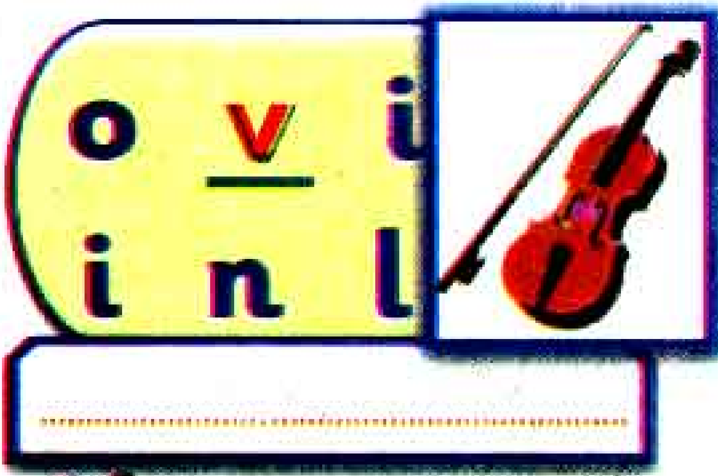


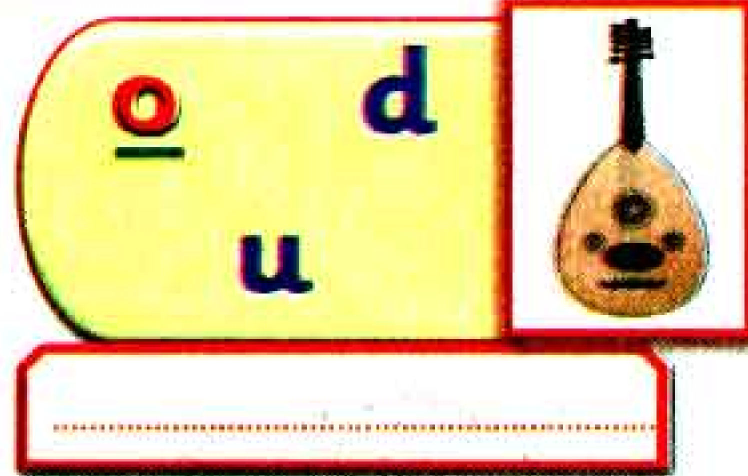
....



....

Communication





4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Do you like (sing – singing – song)?
2) The children are singing the national (anthem – park – show).
3) I (read – run – play) the guitar.
4) They wear beautiful (costumes – customs – customer).
5) They are playing (folk – normal – ordinary) music.

5 Read and match:

1) They are singing	a) doing a folk dance.
2) These men are	b) in pairs.
3) This music	c) traditional songs.
4) They are dancing	d) is very old.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) are - They - instruments - playing - .

....

2) instruments - see - What - can - you - ?

....

7 Copy the following sentence:

The children are singing.

....

Unit (11) Let's sing!

Part (2) P. (86 / 87)

rug
سجادة صغيرة

class
فصل

parents
الوالدان

teacher
مُدرس

story
قصة

movie
فيلم سينمائي

Vocabulary:

brilliant	رائع	colorful	ملوَّن	take	يأخذ
interesting	شيق	too	أيضًا	practice	يتدرب
exciting	مُثير	look	يبدو	help	يساعد
wonderful	رائع	want	يريد	tidy	يرتب
great	عظيم	ask	يسأل	learn	يتعلم
funny	مضحك	tell	يخبر	classroom	فصل دراسي
mosaic	فسيفساء	statue	تمثال	make	يصنع / يعمل
grandma	جدة	painting	لوحة	cake	كيك / تورتة

Communication

Language Focus

⇨ To express surprise you can use:

What + (a/an) + adjective + noun!

↳ What a great show!

↳ What an amazing song!

Polite request

⇨ If you want someone to do something, use:

Can you + inf. + ..., please?

↳ Can you tidy the classroom, please?

↳ Can you sing a song, please?

Note

want to + inf.

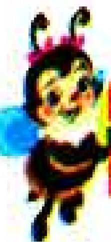
↳ The teacher wants us to practice for the show.
↳ Mom and Dad want us to tidy our room.

Unit (11) Let's sing!

Practice

1 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Grandma can (plays - play - playing) the guitar.
2) What (a - the - an) amazing statue! *WB*
3) Can you (tidy - tidies - tidying) the classroom, please?
4) What (a - an - the) great song! *WB*
5) We want them (for - in - to) sing a song.



2 Fill in using these words:

(be - wants - Can - What)

1. .... an amazing dance!
2. He .... his sister to play the guitar. *SB*
3. .... you help me, please?
4. Can you .... in our show, please? *SB*

Communication

Activities

1 Read and match:

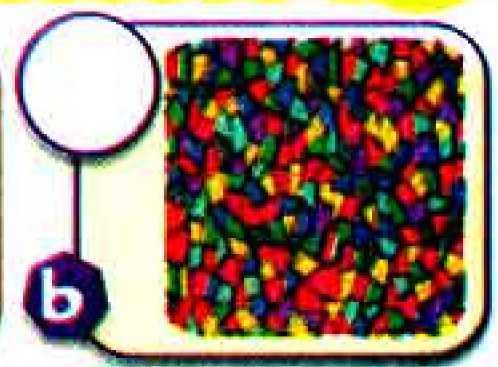
1) Let's ask Dad to sing a song.

2) What a beautiful mosaic!

3) What an amazing dancer!

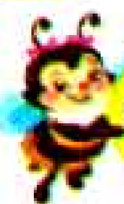
4) He wants to play the guitar.

a

b 

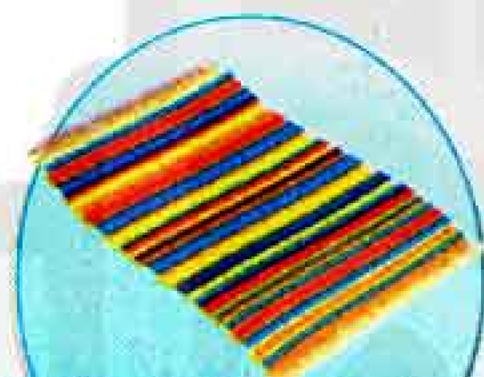
c

d



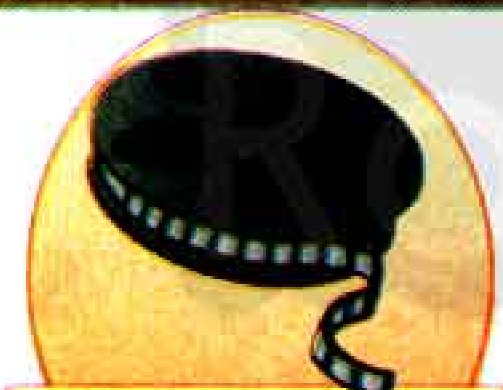
2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

c_a_s


r_ _

p_r_nts

t_ac_er


m_v_e

t_ _y

s_o_y

s_at_e

3 Make a word:

n i p g
n a t i

....

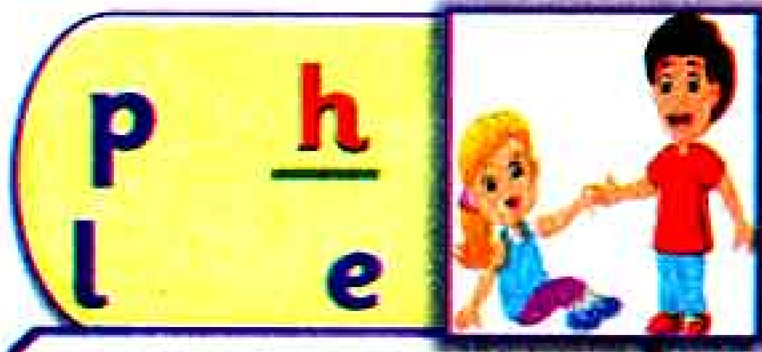
a o m
c i s

....

g m n
a d r a

....

Unit (11) Let's sing!



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Faisal (want – wants – wanting) to play the guitar.
2) What (a – an – the) wonderful costume! WB
3) Can you (dances – dancing – dance)? WB
4) What (a – an – the) interesting story! WB
5) What a/an (interesting – amazing – beautiful) carpet!

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) to - read - us - Let's ask - a story - dad - .

....

2) the dancers - for us - We want - to - dance .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(make – sing – brilliant)

What a .... show!

Let's .... a cake.

Communication

Part (3) (P. 88 / 89 / 90)

Phonics

str

string وتر

instruments آلآت موسيقية

strong قوى

spr

spring الربيع

sprint يجري - يقفز

An oud is a string instrument.

There are folktales about spring.

Vocabulary:

buy	يشترى	celebrations	إحتفالات	lots of	كثير من
happy	سعيد	new clothes	ملابس جديدة	home	منزل / بيت
decorate	يُزين	park	متنزه / حديقة عامة	meal	وجبة
see	يرى	Sham El-Nessim	شم النسيم	presents	هدايا
special	خاص	kahk cookies	كعك	give	يعطي
friendly	ودود	balloons	بالونات	go	يذهب
visit	يزور	Eid al-Fitr	عيد الفطر	start	بداية / يبدأ
aunt	عمة / خالة	breakfast	إفطار	until	حتى / لغاية
hard	صلب	Hurghada	الغردقة	palace	قصر
paint	طلاء	outside	بالخارج	pretty	جميل
dye	يصبغ	picnic	نزهة خلوية	mosque	مسجد
colors	ألوان	adults	الكبار / الراشدين	lantern	فانوس

Unit (11) Let's sing!

Study the following:

We eat a special meal.
We wear new clothes.
We give presents.
People go to the beach for a picnic.
People visit parks to celebrate Sham El-Nessim.

Reading: (SB P. 89)

Eid al- fitr

I love celebrating Eid Al-Fitr with my family and friends. We decorate our home, so everything looks beautiful. In the morning I have a special breakfast with my family. Then we visit my aunt and uncle and my cousins.

We often buy new clothes for Eid. I like wearing my new clothes. We go to the park and see our friends.

At the park there are colorful balloons to decorate the trees. Everyone is very happy and friendly. There are lots of good things to eat at Eid Al-Fitr. I love the kahk cookies. My family has a big meal with lots of different things to eat. We also give presents.

What an amazing day!

Communication

Reading: (SB P. 90)

Sham El-Nessim

I love celebrating Sham El-Nessim. It's the start of spring, and it's my favorite time of year.

My brother and I always decorate eggs for Sham El-Nessim. My mom cooks eggs until they are hard, then we use paint to dye them different colors. They look very pretty.

Everybody wants to be outside at Sham El-Nessim. My mom and dad make a big picnic. We live in Alexandria, and we go to the gardens at Montazah Palace to eat our picnic. There are lots of beautiful flowers, and we can see the sea, too.

People in Cairo visit parks to celebrate Sham El-Nessim.

Some people celebrate the day by going on a boat trip.

People in Hurghada can go to the beach for a picnic.

Unit (11) Let's sing!

Activities

1 Read and match:

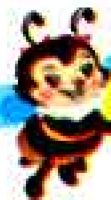
1) He is very strong.
2) They eat kahk cookies.
3) We eat fish.
4) We go to the beach.

a

b

c

d



2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

s_ri_t

ins_ru_ents

s_ri_g

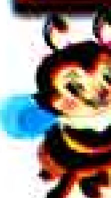
m _ _ l

be_ _ h

g _r _ en

p_ i _t

pr_se_t



3 Make a word:

o r s c l o

....

f h i s

....

b a s l n o o l

....

Communication

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We(go – give – buy) to the beach.
2) I like (goes– go – going) to the park.
3) They go (at – to – on) the mosque.
4) They eat kahk (cakes – pies – cookies).
5) They (eat – drink – go) a meal with their family.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) decorate – They – eggs .

....

2) colorful – are – They .

....

6 Read and mark (T) or (F):

I like going to the park for Eid. I always wear my new clothes. They are colorful. We get presents from adults. We watch performers and listen to musicians. They play traditional instruments. And there are always lots of good things to eat, too.

	T	F
1) I like going to the zoo.		
2) I wear my new clothes.		
3) We listen to musicians.		
4) The musicians play traditional instruments.		

Unit (11) Let's Sing

Part (4) P. (91 / 92 / 93)

qanun
آلة القانون

tambourine
رق

cymbals
صاجات

drum
طبلة

Vocabulary:

wind instruments	آلآت نفخ	difficult	صعب
string instruments	آلآت وترية	sound	صوت
percussion instruments	آلآت إيقاع	hit	يضرب / ينقر
blow	ينفخ	shake	يهز
Ancient Egypt	مصر القديمة	keep	يحافظ على
famous	مشهور	rhythm	إيقاع
made of wood	مصنوع من الخشب	tune	نغمة
strum	يداعب الأوتار - يعزف	band	فرقة موسيقية
hands	أيادى - أيدى	fingers	أصابع اليد
storyteller	راوى القصة	mouth	فم
wood	خشب		

Communication

Study the following:

- We play wind instruments by blowing them.
- We strum the strings on a string instrument to make music.
- With percussion instruments, you hit or shake them to make a sound.

We can play instruments in different ways.

Wind instruments

We play wind instruments by blowing them.
This is a bagpipe. It is a very old instrument. People played it in Ancient Egypt. People play the bagpipe in other countries now, too. It is very famous in Scotland in the UK!
This is a reed pipe. It is also a traditional Egyptian instrument. It is made of wood with a reed.

Think – what other wind instruments do you know?

String instruments

We strum the strings on a string instrument to make music. It can be difficult to learn how to do this, but it is interesting. This qanun has a beautiful sound. There are lots of traditional string instruments in Egypt. What are these instruments?

Percussion instruments

With percussion instruments, you hit or shake them to make a sound. This can keep a rhythm in music. People play the tambourine, drums or cymbals to keep a rhythm.

Unit (11) Let's Sing

Activities

Read and match:

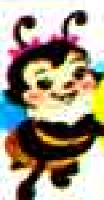
1) This is a band.
2) We hit percussion instruments.
3) This is a bagpipe.
4) This qanun has a beautiful sound.

a

b

c

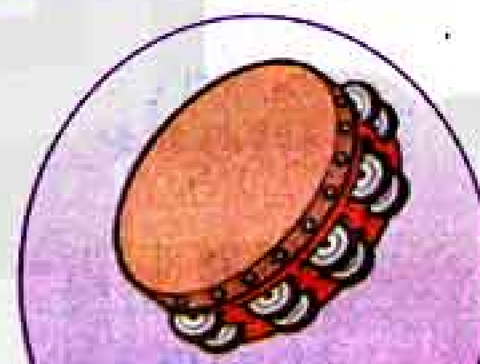
d

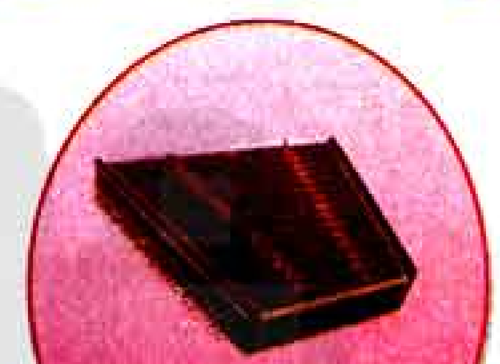


2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

c_mba_s

d_ _m


tam_ou_ine

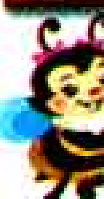

q_n_n

w_ _d

b_ _w

st_i_gs

m_ ut_



3 Make a word:

d b n a

....

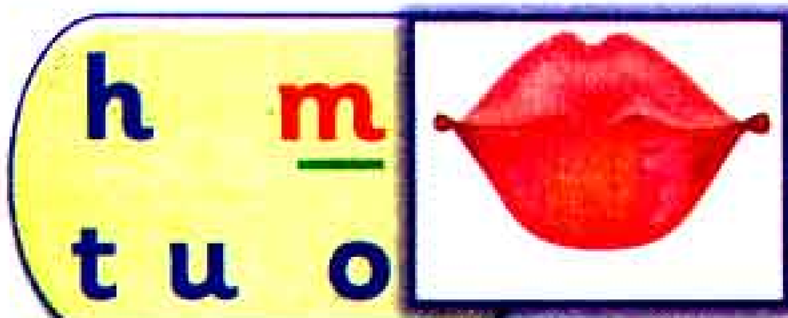
h s d a n

....

h t i

....

Communication



....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) A band is a group of (musicians– teachers – doctors).

2) We blow with our (nose – ear – mouth).

3) We shake (percussion – wind – string) instruments to make a sound.

4) The musicians play (games – instruments – cards).

5) The reed pipe is made of (paper – plastic – wood).

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) old – It's – instrument – a very .

....

2) famous – very – is– The – bagpipe .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(wind - percussion - string)

We strum ......instruments with our fingers .

We hit.................. instruments with our hands.

Unit (11) Let's sing!

Part (5) (P. 94 / 95)

Vocabulary:

coast	ساحل	Aswan	أسوان
desert	صحراء	Cairo	القاهرة
River Nile	نهر النيل	Nubia	النوبة
Red Sea	البحر الأحمر	east coast	الساحل الشرقى
sea	بحر	Port Said	بورسعيد
city	مدينة كبيرة	Edfu	ادفو
the northern coast	الساحل الشمالى	Luxor	الاقصر
the Western Desert	الصحراء الغربية	the Nile Delta	الدلتا
types	أنواع	Upper Egypt	صعيد مصر
traditions	تقاليد	map	خريطة
popular	مشهور / شعبى	east	شرق
Sawahili music	موسيقى سواحلى	west	غرب
Bedouin music	موسيقى بدوية	north	شمال
traditional music	موسيقى تقليدية	south	جنوب
modern music	موسيقى حديثة		
The Mediterranean Sea			البحر الأبيض المتوسط

Study the following:

Where is Nubia?	- in Upper Egypt
Which sea is on the east coast?	- the Red Sea
Where is Cairo?	- the Western Desert
Which sea is on the northern coast?	- the Mediterranean Sea
Where is the Nile Delta?	- in the North
Where is Aswan?	- in the South

Communication

You can hear Nubian music in **Aswan**.
Bedouin music comes from the **Western Desert**.
You can hear traditional and modern music in **Cairo**.
Musicians play Saidi folk music in **Upper Egypt**.
You can hear Sawahili music in **Northern Egypt**.

Reading: (SB P. 95)

There are many types of music in Egypt. Different parts of the country have their own traditions.

Cairo

Lots of people live in Cairo, so there are many traditions in one place. You can hear traditional folk music as well as **modern** pop music.

The **Cairo Conservatory of Music** is a special school of music in Cairo.

People can learn to play **classical** music on instruments such as the piano and the violin.

Northern Egypt

Sawahili is popular music from the northern coast. It has a lot of string instruments.

Upper Egypt

Musicians in Upper Egypt play folk music called Saidi. This is very popular in Egypt and in other countries.

Aswan

In the southern part of Aswan, there is traditional Nubian music. This is growing and becoming popular in other parts of Egypt and around the world.

Western Desert

Bedouin music comes from the Western Desert. It uses wind instruments and singers.

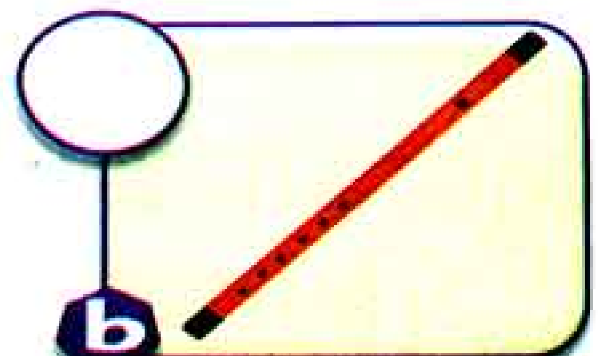
Unit (11) Let's sing!

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) Bedouin music uses wind instruments.
2) The piano and the violin are classical instruments.
3) This is a map.
4) Aswan is in the south.

a

b 

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

d_s_rt

s_ a

c_ _y

N_ _e

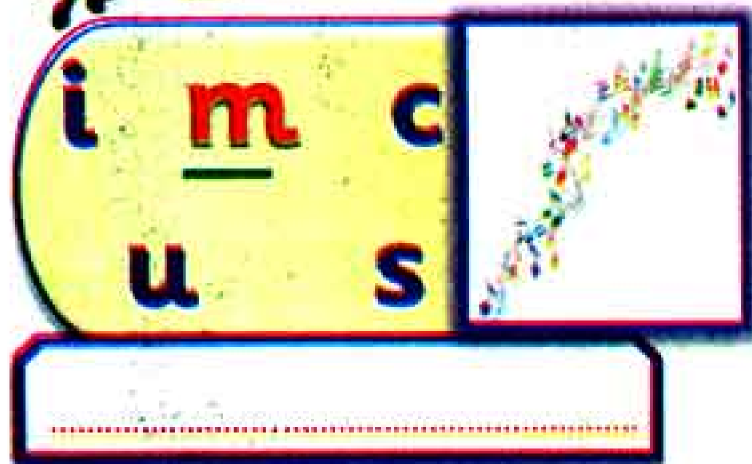
p_a_o

m_p

B_d_uin

vi_l_n

3 Make a word:


i m c u s

....

c i y t

....

C o r a i

....

Communication

e s a

....

r e t s e d

....

e m u s n t r t i n s

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) You can hear Nubian music in (Cairo – Aswan – Alexandria).
2) Aswan is in the (north – east – south).
3) The Nile Delta is in the (north – east – south).
4) Bedouin music comes from the (Eastern – Southern – Western) Desert.
5) Cairo is in the (eastern – Western – Southern) Desert.

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) in – Cairo – Lots of people – live – .

....

2) is – popular – Sawahili – music.

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(see - music - popular)

Saidi folk music is ....

You can play modern ......here.

Review Based On Unit (11)

Review Based On Unit (11)

Adjectives

fantastic	رائع	funny	مُضحك	wonderful	رائع / جميل
amazing	مُذهل	pretty	جميل	great	عظيم
lovely	جميل	happy	سعيد	exciting	مُثير
brilliant	جميل جدًا	friendly	ودود	colorful	زاهي الألوان
interesting	شيّق	hard	صلب		

Verbs

remember	يتذكر	ask	يسأل	practice	يتدرب
respect	يحترم	tell	يخبر	hit	يضرب / ينقر
tidy	يُرتب	look	يبدو	shake	يهز
decorate	يُزيّن	give	يُعطي	keep	يحافظ على
sprint	يجري	blow	ينفخ	sing	يغنى

Nouns

stick	عصا	folk dance	رقصة شعبية	costumes	أزياء
song	أغنية	performers	مؤديين	music	موسيقى
actors	ممثلين	musicians	موسيقيين / عازفين	mosaic	فسيفساء
country	دولة	instrument	آلة موسيقية	dancers	راقصين
guitar	جيتار	bagpipe	مزمار القربة	flute	ناى
oud	عود	reed pipe	مزمار	violin	كمان
national anthem	نشيد وطني	folktale	قصة شعبية		
moral value	مغزى أخلاقي	folk music	موسيقى شعبية		

Review Based On Unit (11)

Phonics

str	⇨	string	instruments	strong
spr	⇨	spring	sprint	

Language Focus

⇨ To express exclamation you can use:

What + (a / an) + adjective + noun!

- What a great show!
- What an amazing song!

Polite request

⇨ If you want someone to do something, use:

Can you + inf. + ..., please?

- Can you tidy the classroom, please?
- Can you sing a song, please?

Note

want ....to + inf.

- The teacher wants us to practice for the show.
- Mom and Dad want us to tidy our room.

Test Based On Unit (11)

Test Based On Unit (11)

1 Read and match:

1) What a beautiful rug!

2) He wants to play the flute.

3) Can you sing a song, please?

4) What an amazing show!

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

3 Make a word:

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) What (a - an - the) great song!

2) Can you (tidies - tidying - tidy) the room, please?

3) The flute is a (percussion - wind - string) instrument.

Test Based On Unit (11)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) a folktale - mom - Let's ask - to read us - .

....

2) to - We - beach - the - go .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(guitar - flute - piano)

The................ is a classical instrument.

The .... is a string instrument.

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

This is a band. It is a group of musicians and singers. Sometimes there are two or three singers in a band. The musicians play different instruments.

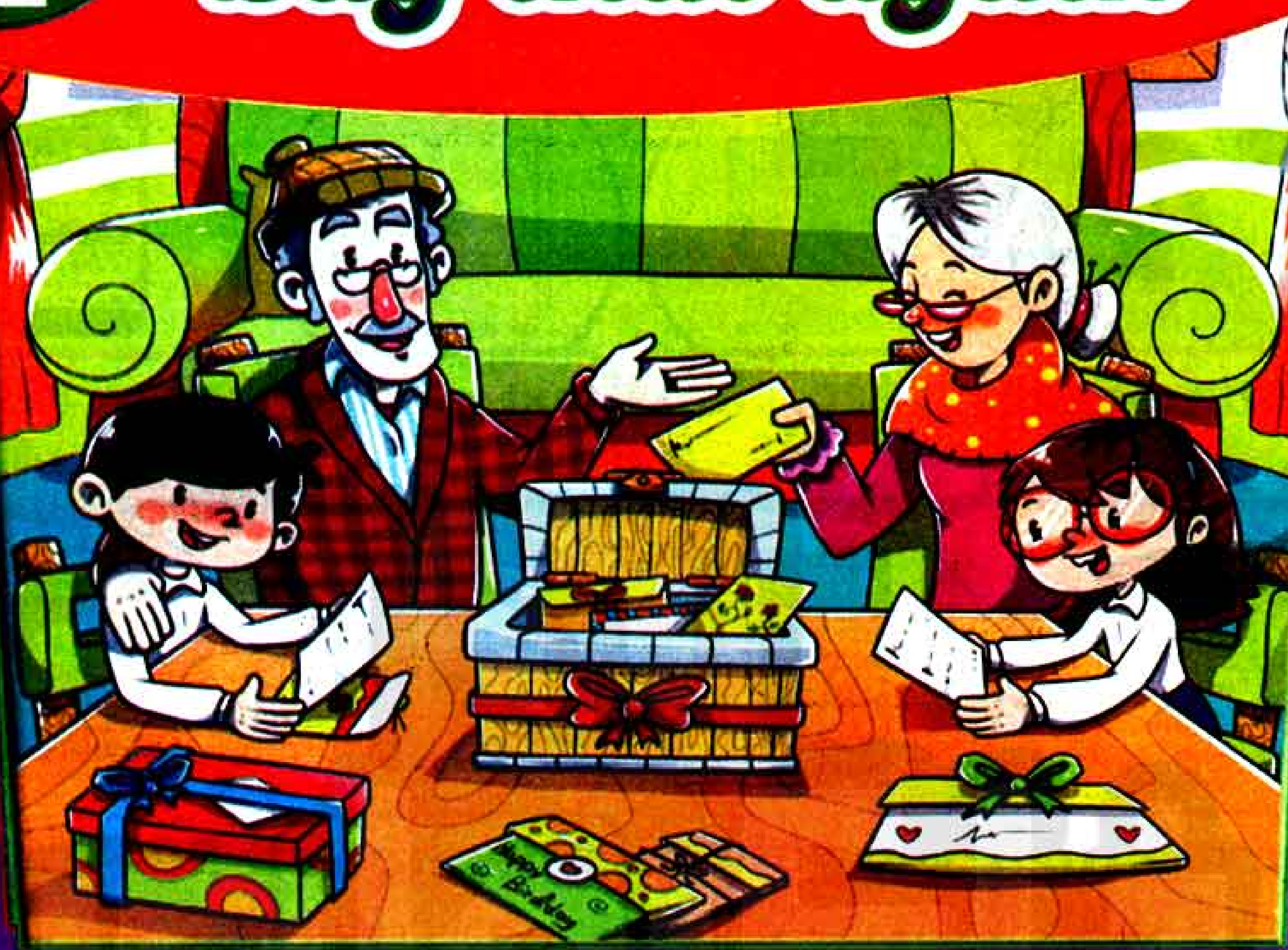
	T	F
1) This is a band.		
2) It's a group of teachers.		
3) There are two or three singers in a band.		
4) They play football.		

8 Copy the following sentence:

What a great lesson!

....

Unit 12 Say that again



Scope and Sequence:

Vocabulary	communication: cell phone, text message, password, phone call, picture message, postcard, telephone, video chat loud, quiet, silent, high, low Adjectives for feelings: excited, interested, tired, bored, curious, kind worried, angry
Language	People used to send letters. They didn't use to send text messages.
Reading	An instant message conversation
Phonics	silent letters b: thumb, lamb k: knot, knit w: write, wrist
Life skills	☞ Problem solving: solving a code
Values	☞ Tolerance and acceptance of the other
Issues and challenges	☞ Technological awareness: the most appropriate way to communicate in different situations safety online; passwords
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	ICT: online safety; braille Social Studies: braille Science: how light travels, observing different sounds History: communicate in the past

Communication

Part 1 (P. 98 /99/ 100)

phone call
مكالمة تليفونية

video chat
محادثة فيديو

text message
رسالة نصية

picture message
رسالة مصورة

postcard
بطاقة بريدية

cell phone
هاتف محمول

telephone
تليفون أرضى

password
كلمة السر

Vocabulary:

letters	خطابات	a lot	كثيراً	because	لأن - بسبب
cousins	أولاد العم	easy	سهل	important	هام - مهم
school	مدرسة	vacation	إجازة	type	يكتب على آلة
person	شخص	Really?	حقاً	websites	مواقع على النت
people	ناس	now	الآن	interesting	شيق / ممتع

Unit (12) Say that again

Expressions and Prepositions:

at school	فى المدرسة	like +(v + ing)	يحب
write letters	يكتب خطابات	so do I.	و أنا كذلك.
each other	كل منهم الآخر	It is easy to + inf.	من السهل أن
live in	يعيش فى	on vacation	فى إجازة
know about	يعرف عن	ask a question	يسأل سؤالاً
learn about	يتعلم عن	get home	يصل للمنزل
tell about	يخبر عن		
make a phone call			يجرى مكالمة تليفونية
send a text message			يرسل رسالة نصية
have a good day			يقضى يوماً طيباً
send a postcard			يرسل بطاقة بريدية
chat with			يجرى محادثة عبر الانترنت (يدردش مع)

Study the following:

Do you like having video chats?

No, I don't! Do you often send postcards?

Yes, I send postcards to my grandparents when we're on vacation.

Communication

Reading (SB P. 98)

Grandma :	These are letters and postcards from my cousins when I was at school.
Hany :	Why did you write letters?
Grandma :	Well, we didn't see each other a lot because we lived in Luxor and they lived in Aswan. We wrote letters. People used to write letters a lot.
Hana :	Really? I never write letters. We can make a phone call or send a text message.
Hany :	I like sending picture messages.
Grandma :	Yes, so do I now!

Reading (SB P. 100)

Mom :	Hi Fares, how was school today?
Fares :	Hi, Mom. It was good, thanks.
Mom :	What did you do?
Fares :	We learned about online safety. Our teacher told us about strong passwords and weak passwords.
Mom :	That's interesting. Tell me all about it when you get home.
Fares :	OK!

Unit (12) Say that again

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) He wrote letters.

2) I can make a phone call.

3) I like sending pictures.

4) I have a video chat.

a

b

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

pho_e c_ll

vid_o ch_t

te_t mes_age

pic_ure mess_ge

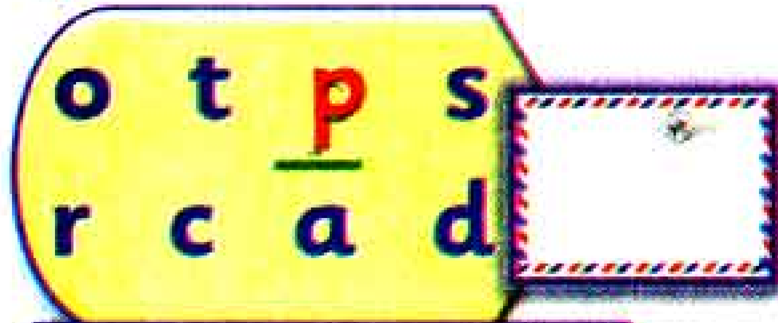
c_ll ph_ne

te_eph_ne

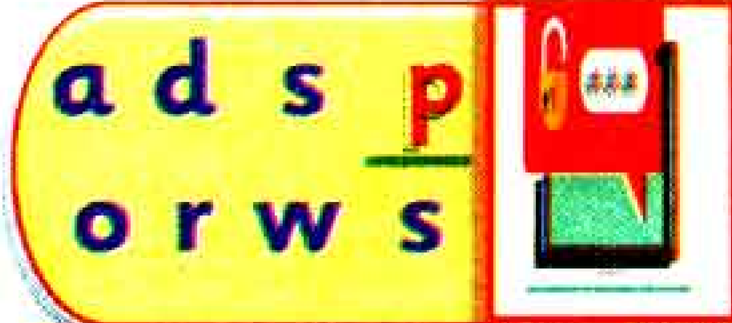
pas_wo_d

po_t c_rd

3 Make a word:



....



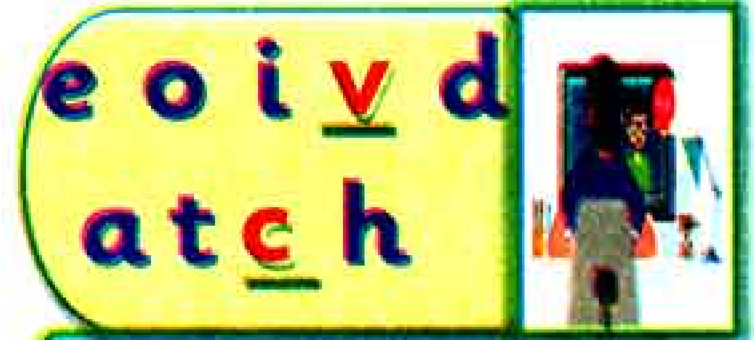
....

....

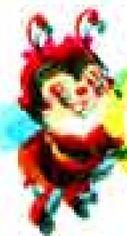
Communication

....

....

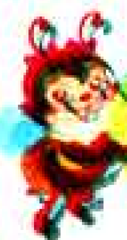


....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I like (send – sends – sending) picture messages.
2) When you (make a phone call – have a video chat – send a text message), you can see the other person.
3) You type words to send a (picture message – text message – video chat).
4) You need a (password – postcard – post card) to use some websites.
5) It's quick and easy to make a (phone call – cell phone – telephone).



5 Rearrange the following sentences:

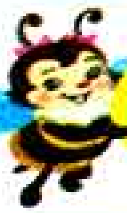
1) you - like - Do - video - having - chats - ?

....

2) online - about - We - safety - learned - .

....

Unit (12) Say that again



6 Read and mark (T) or (F):

When grandma was at school, she lived in Luxor. Her cousins lived in Aswan so she often wrote them letters and postcards. People used to write letters in the past. Hana doesn't write letters because she can make phone calls or send text messages. Hany likes sending picture messages.

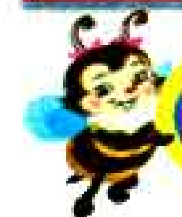
	T	F
1) Grandma lived in Aswan when she was at school.		
2) People wrote letters in the past.		
3) Hana writes letters and postcards to her cousins.		
4) Hany makes phone calls.		
5) Hany likes sending text messages.		

7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(calls - messages - letter)

We send text ....

I wrote a ....



8 Copy the following sentence:

It's quick and easy to make a phone call.

....

Communication

Part (2) (P. 101 / 102 / 103)

typewriter
آلة كاتبة

telephone
تليفون

radio
راديو

television
تلفاز

cell phone
هاتف خلوي

laptop computer
لاب توب

World Wide Web
شبكة الانترنت

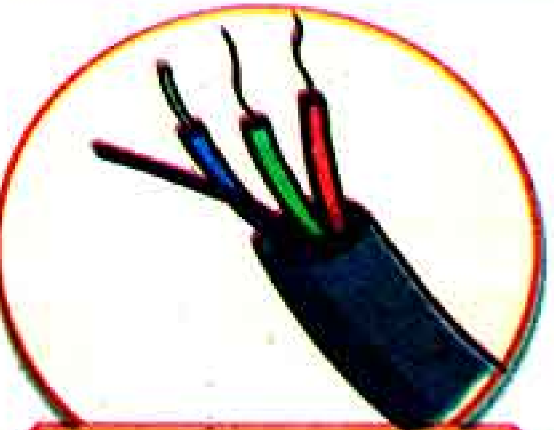
telegraph
تيلغراف

grandpa
جد

child
طفل

parents
والدين

symbols
رموز


a wire
سلك

draw
يرسم

strong
قوي

weak
ضعيف

Unit (12) Say that again

Vocabulary:

visit	يزور	slow	بطئ	a lot of	كثير من
symbol	رمز	learn with	يتعلم مع	quickly	بسرعة
ago	منذ	send photos	يرسل صور	need	يحتاج
tell	يخبر	share with	يتشارك مع	post	يرسل بالبريد
before	قبل	talk about	يتكلم عن	exciting	مثير
hard	صعب	time line	الجدول الزمنى	safe	آمن
guess	يخمن	information	معلومات	different	مختلف
ways	طرق	newspapers	صحف	clicks	نقرات
address	عنوان	the same	نفس الشئ	around	حول
talk to	يتكلم مع	communicate	يتصل	code	رمز / شفرة
parents	الوالدين	signals	إشارات	magazines	مجلات
social media	وسائل التواصل الإجتماعي			watch movies	يشاهد أفلام
on the internet	على الإنترنت			on television	في التلفاز

Reading: (SB P.102)

People used to write letters.

They didn't use to send text messages.

50 years ago, people used to use telephones.

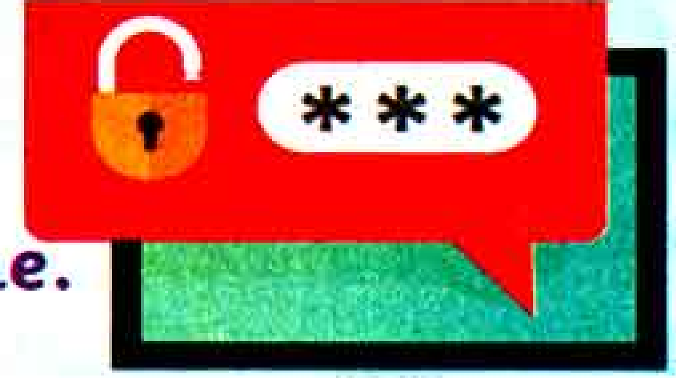
100 years ago, people didn't use to have video chats.

Communication

Reading: (SB P.101)

Online Safety

You are online when you visit websites, send emails, or use social media.
It's important to know what is safe and what isn't safe when you go online.



Passwords:

- Don't use a password that people can guess, like your date of birth.
- Don't use the same password on different websites.

Personal information:

- Don't share information online with people you don't know.
- Don't send photos or tell people your address.

What do you have to do?

✓ Ask your parents before you go online.
✓ Follow your parents' rules about going online.
✓ Use a strong password. Have eight or more characters, with numbers, letters and symbols.

There's a lot to learn on the internet, and there's a lot of exciting information! Talk about what you learn with your family.

Unit (12) Say that again

Reading: (SB P.103)

People used to communicate in different ways in the past. They wrote letters, but it was slow to post them. The telegraph sent messages around the world quickly. It used a code of short and long clicks to send signals along a wire.

People talked to each other on the telephone. It was very exciting when it was new. Telephones used to need wires, but now we have cell phones. People used to use typewriters to write letters, newspapers and magazines. Today we use computers. They are very fast. Now we use the World Wide Web to find information on the internet. Everything is very different today!

Communication

Language Focus

used to + inf.

⇨ ***We use "used to" to talk about what we did in the past but we don't now:***

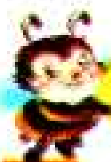
- People used to write letters. - People used to use telephones.

Negative:

didn't use to + inf.

EX. ➥ People didn't use to send text messages.

Practice



1 **Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:**

1) People (use - uses - used) to write letters.
2) They didn't (use - uses - used) to send text messages.
3) 100 years ago, people (don't - doesn't - didn't) use to have video chats.
4) People didn't use to (use - uses - used) cell phones two hundred years ago.
5) I used to (gets - get - got) up late.

2 **Fill in using these words:**

(write - writing - used to - didn't use to - use)

1. They .... send text messages.
2. People .... write letters.
3. People used to .... letters.
4. They didn't .... to send text messages.

Unit (12) Say that again

Activities

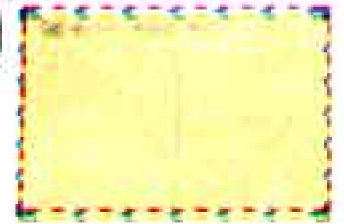
1 Read and match:

1) The telegraph sent signals along a wire.

2) People used to use typewriters.

3) People used to use telephones.

4) People used to write postcards.



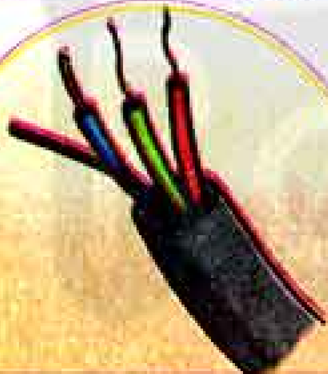
2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

tel_gr_ph

r_d_o

Tel_vis_on

si_na_s


wi_ _

lap_op co_puter

mag_zi_e

typ_wri_er

3 Make a word:

e l g r t a h p e

....

r d a i o

....

v i e l t i o n s e

....

Communication

n a i m g a e z

y e p t w r i e r t

l o p t p a

4) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Don't use a password that people can (guess - do - make).
2) You are online when you visit (emails - letters - websites).
3) People (use - used - uses) to write letters.
4) People used to send postcards (in - on - at) vacation.
5) My dad (used to - don't use to - didn't use to) drive a car when he was 20.

5) Rearrange the following sentences:

1) letters - People - to write - used - .

....

2) video chats - to have - didn't use - People - .

....

6) Look at the pictures and complete with:

(letters - a wire - video chats)

I used to write ....

People didn't use to have....... .

Unit (12) say that again

Part (3) (P. 104/105)

excited
مسرور- مبتهج

interested
مهتم

tired
مُتعب

bored
زهقان

curious
فضولى

kind
عطوف - طيب

worried
قلق

angry
غاضب

Vocabulary:

a lot of	كثير من
work	عمل
help with	يساعد في
present	هدية
excited about	متحمس لـ
project	مشروع

Communication

Phonics

Silent letters

thumb اصبع الابهام

lamb خروف صغير

knot عقدة

knit يغزل

write يكتب

wrist معصم اليد

- My grandma knitted a present for the lamb!
- My sister writes with her thumb and her wrist is tired!

Unit (12) say that again

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) My friend is kind.

2) My brother is angry.

3) My sister is tired.

4) Ali is excited.

a

b

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

ex_it_d

in_ere_ted

ti _ _d

bo_ _d

cur_ _us

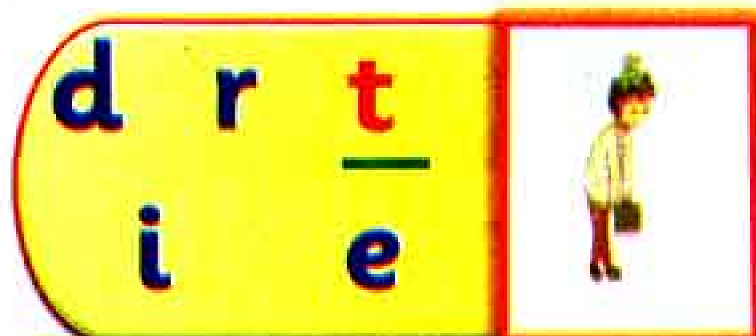
k_ _d

wor_i_d

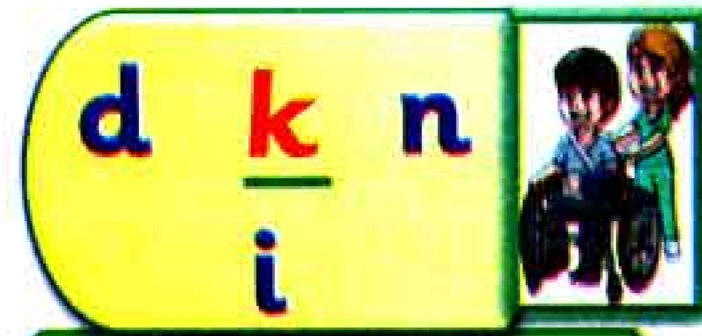
an_ _y

3 Make a word:

....

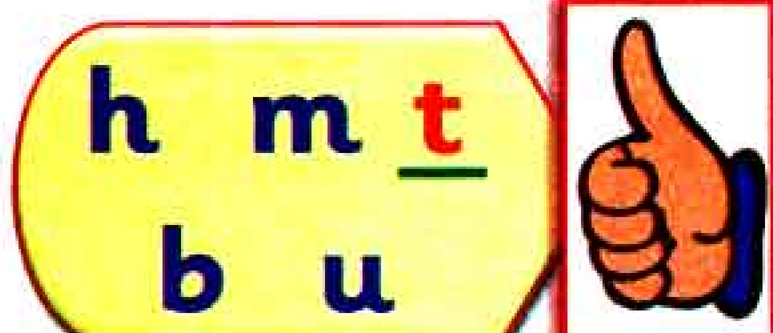


....



....

Communication



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Ali is (kind – angry – curious) because he broke his toy car.

2) I'm (bored – interested – curious).Let's play a game.

3) We did a lot of work on the project. I'm (kind – tired – angry).

4) My friend is very (worried – kind – curious). He helped me with my work.

5) We have a school trip to Aswan. We're very (angry – excited – worried).

5 Read and match:

1) Belal helps his friends at school.	a) Now, we are tired.
2) Dad lost his cell phone!	b) I'm worried about him.
3) My friend isn't at school today.	c) He is very kind.
4) We played football after school.	d) He is angry.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) studying – We – love – history .

....

2) friend – is– kind – My – very .

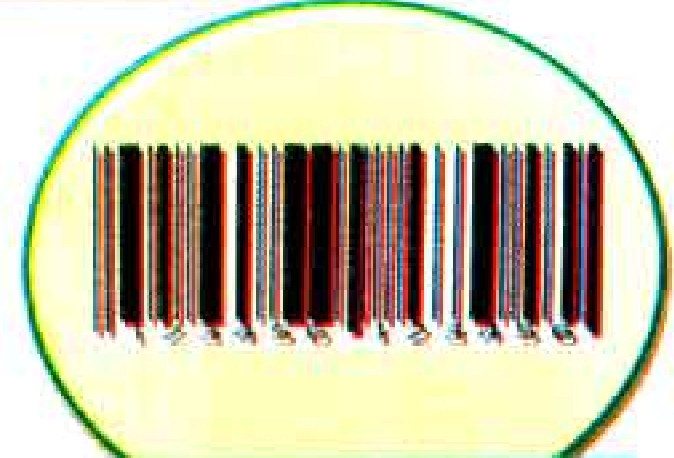
....

Unit (12) Say that again

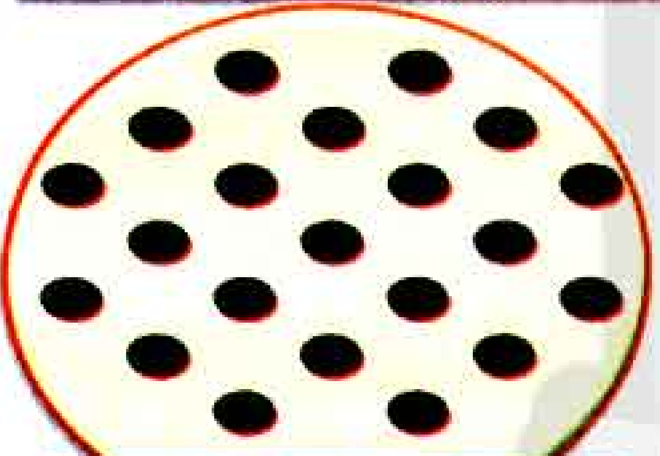
Part 4 (P. 106 / 107)

invention
اختراع

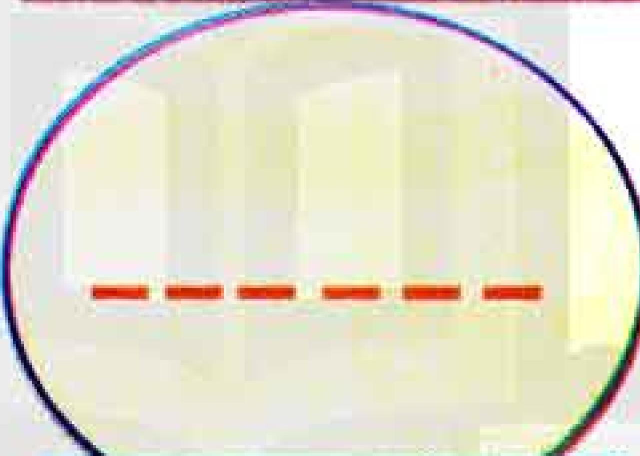
braille
طريقة برايل



code
رمز/ كود



dots
نقط



dashes
شَرطة فاصلة

email
بريد إلكتروني

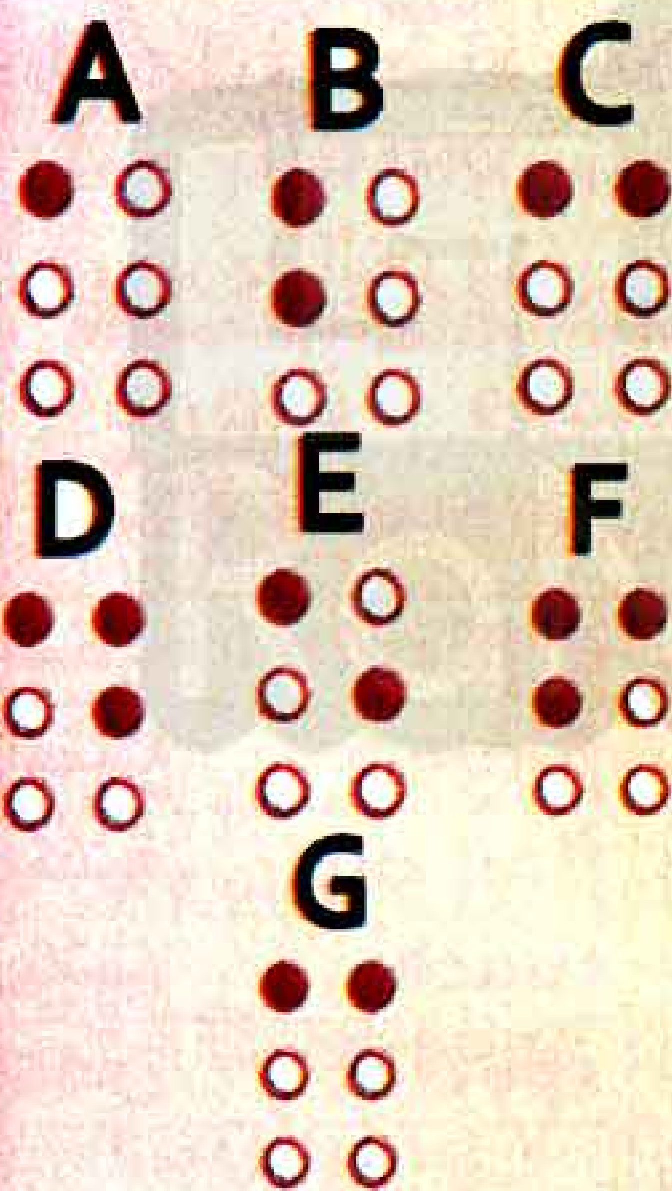
Vocabulary:

story	قصة	buy things	يشتري أشياء	difficult	صعب
young	شاب	receive	يستقبل - يستلم	fingers	أصابع
accident	حادث	blind	أعمى / كفيف	find out	يكتشف
own	خاص	play music	يعزف موسيقى	touch	يلمس
paper	ورق	do math	يحل مسألة حسابية	special	خاص
read information			يقرأ معلومات		
around the world	حول العالم	watch a program	يشاهد برنامج		

Communication

Reading: (SB P. 106)

The invention of braille is a story about a young boy called Louis Braille. He had an accident when he was a child. When he was five, he was blind - he couldn't see.



Louis went to a special school in Paris for blind children. He learned a code for reading by touching dots and dashes with his fingers. It was difficult, but he wanted to learn to read. When he was fifteen, he made his own code. It was easier to read. He used six dots and put them in different places. You can feel the special dots on the paper.

More people learned braille, and today it helps blind people read, do math and play music all around the world.

Unit (12) Say that again

Read and complete: (SB P. 107)

(a letter – a postcard – a newspaper or magazine – an email – a website – a text message – a picture message – a story book)

1) We want to send a quick, short message to one person. a text message

2) We want lots of people to buy things and read information on paper. ....

3) We want to tell one person our news. They don't have to receive it quickly. ....

4) We want to show a person a picture using our cell phone. ....

5) We're on vacation and we want to tell a person about it. ....

6) We want to tell someone a story about something. ....

7) We want to write to a person, and they need to see it quickly. It can be short or long. ....

8) We want lots of people all around the world to read what we are writing. ....

Communication

Activities

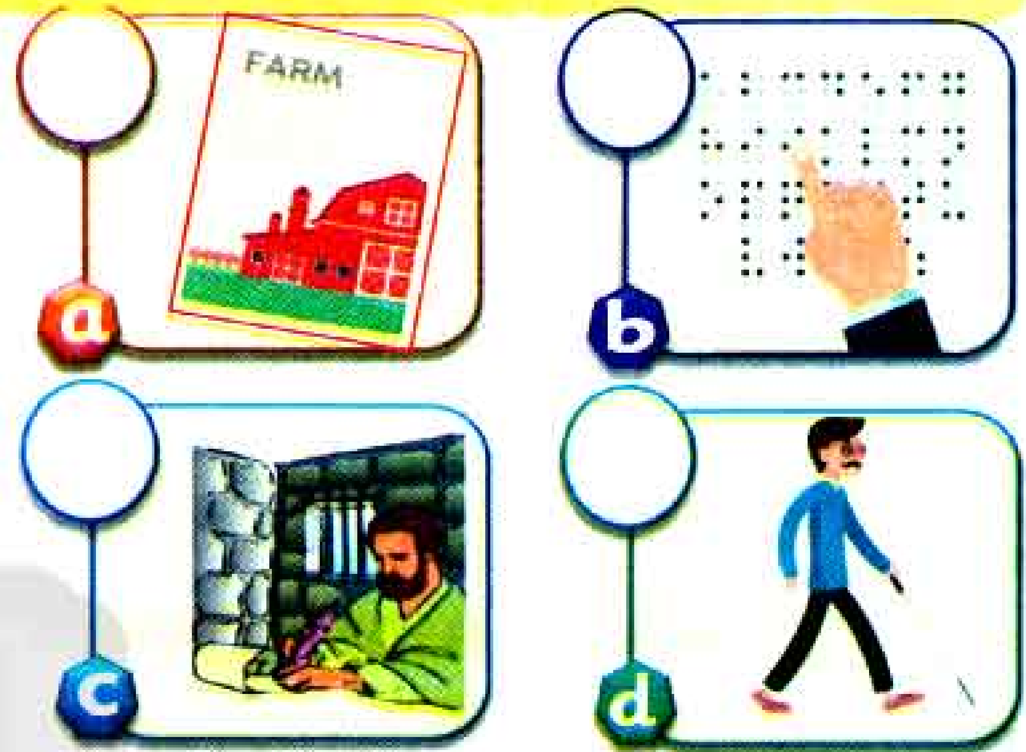
1 Read and match:

1) He is blind.

2) He touches dots.

3) He used to write letters.

4) This is a magazine.



a b c d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

inve_ti_n brai_l_ c_ _e d_ _s

_ _ _ _

d_ _hes e_ _il le_t_r ma_ _zine

3 Make a word:

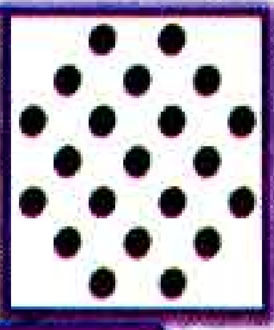
o c e d

a i e m l

e t t l r e

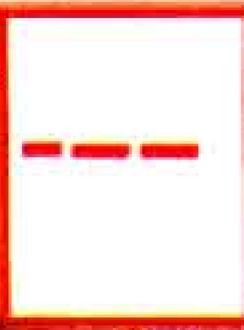
Unit (12) Say that again

o s
d t



....

a s d
h e s



....

a g m i
z a n e

....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) Louis Braille is (kind – blind – excited).
2) Louis Braille learned a code for reading by touching (math – dots – cots).
3) My Mom writes a (magazine – postcard – book) when we're on vacation.
4) I like reading stories in a story (letter – book – bag).
5) We can read information on different (kites – websites – bites).

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) couldn't – Louis – see – Braille – .

....

2) for – a school – Louis – went – to – blind – children – .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(dots – do – blind)

$3 + 5 = 8$

Louis could .... math.

He is ....

Communication

Part (5) (P. 108 / 109 / 110)

transparent
شفاف

opaque
معتم / غير شفاف

smooth
ناعم / أملس

reflect
يعكس

flashlight
كشاف

loud
عالى الصوت

quiet
هادئ

silent
صامت

high
عالى (حاد الصوت)

low
منخفض (ضعيف الصوت)

Unit (12) Say that again

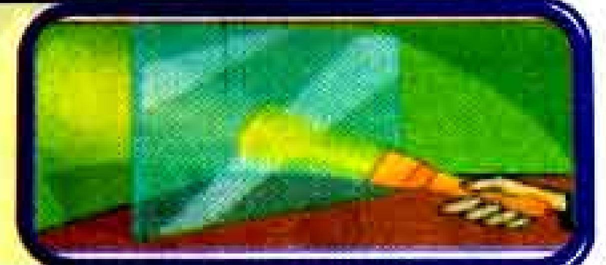
Vocabulary:

pass through	يمر من خلال	allow	يسمح بـ	metal	معدن
shiny	لامع	objects	أشياء	holes	ثقوب
train	قطار	flute	ناي	card	كارت
block light	يحجب الضوء	travel	ينتقل	face	وجه
reflect light	يعكس الضوء	light	ضوء	at night	ليلًا
wall	حائط / سور	forest	غابة	spoon	ملعقة
mirror	مرآة	straight lines	خطوط مستقيمة		
quiet noise	ضوضاء منخفضة	loud noise	ضوضاء صاخبة		
high noise	ضوضاء عالية	sound (v.)	يحدث صوتًا		

Reading: (SB P. 108)

Light travels in straight lines. Look at this picture. There are holes in pieces of card. When the holes are in a straight line, you see the light from the flashlight on the wall. You can move the card so the holes aren't in a straight line. The card blocks the light.

Transparent objects allow light to pass through.



Opaque objects block light. Light cannot pass through them.

Smooth, shiny objects **reflect** light. When you look at them, you can see your face!

Communication

Activities

1 Read and match:

1) Light travels in straight lines.
2) Light passes through transparent objects.
3) Opaque objects block light. Light can't pass through.
4) Smooth, shiny objects reflect light.

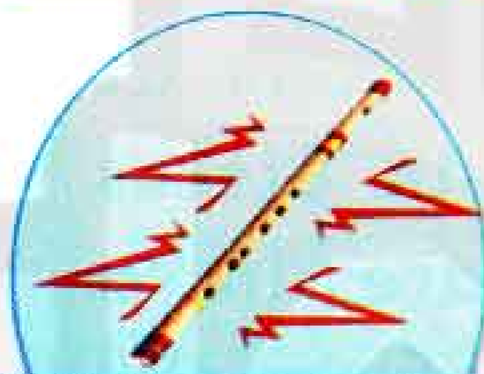
a

b

c

d

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

re_le_t

h_ _h

l_ _d

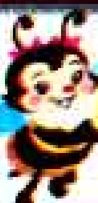
o_aq_e

b_o_k

l_ _

s_ _oth

m_ _ror



3 Make a word:

r i m
o r r

....

q i e
u t

....

e f r
e l t c

....

Unit (12) Say that again

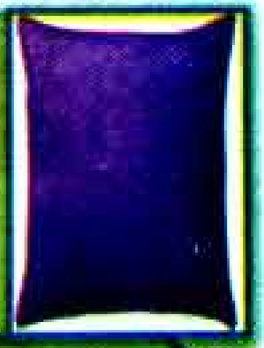
r a t s n
a p r n t e

....

s n t
e i l

....

o o m
s h t



....

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) (Transparent - Opaque - Smooth) objects allow light to pass through. (SB)
2) A door (blocks - reflects - passes) light. (WB)
3) A flute can sound (low - high - round). (WB)
4) Shiny objects (pass - block - reflect) light. (WB)
5) It's (loud - high - quiet) in the forest. (WB)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) silent - It - is - night - at - . (WB)

....

2) reflects - A mirror - light - . (WB)

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(smooth - blocks - Opaque)

.... objects block light.

A door .... light.

Review Based On Unit (12)

Review Based On Unit (12)

Communication

cell phone	هاتف خلوى	picture message	رسالة مصورة
text message	رسالة نصية	postcard	بطاقة بريدية
password	كلمة السر / كلمة المرور	telephone	تليفون أرضي
video chat	دردشة عن طريق الفيديو	phone call	مكالمة تليفونية

Adjectives for feelings

excited	مسرور / مبتهج	bored	يشعر بالملل	worried	قلق
interested	مهتم	curious	فضولي	angry	غاضب
tired	مُتعَب	kind	عطوف / طيب		

Science

transparent	شفاف	reflect	يعكس
opaque	معتم / غير شفاف	block	يحجب
smooth	أملس / ناعم	pass	يمر / يجتاز

Observing sound

loud	عالى الصوت	silent	صامت	low	منخفض
quiet	هادىء	high	عالى / حاد الصوت		

Phonics

b	→	thumb	lamb
k	→	knot	knit
w	→	write	wrist

Review Based On Unit (12)

Language Focus

used to + inf.

⇨ ***We use "used to" to talk about what we did in the past but we don't do now:***

EX. ➥ People used to write letters.

➥ People used to use telephones.

Negative:

didn't use to + inf.

EX. ➥ People didn't use to send text messages.

➥ People didn't use to write letters.

Test Based On Unit (12)

Test Based On Unit (12)

1 Read and match:

1) It's a video chat.

2) People used to write letters.

3) She is excited.

4) The mirror reflects light.

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

3 Make a word:

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) (Share – Don't share - Shares) information online with people you don't know.

2) People didn't (used - uses - use) to use cell phones.

Test Based On Unit (12)

3) A mirror (blocks - reflects - passes) light.

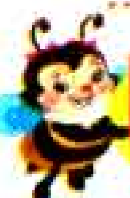
5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) write – never – I – letters – .

....

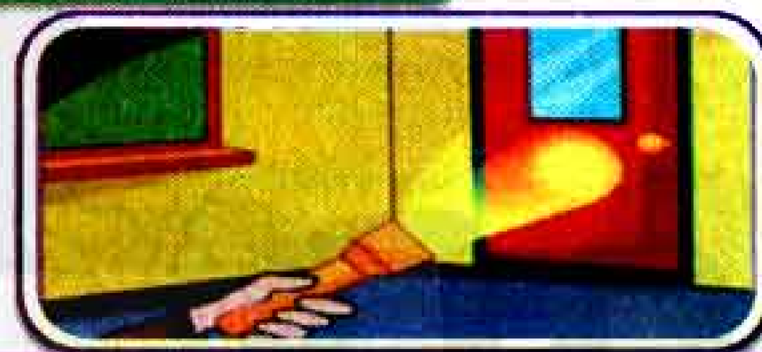
2) write – to – People – used – postcards - .

....

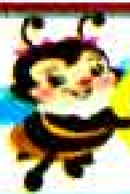


6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(blocks - reflects - knots)



I make .... when I knit. | A door .... light.



7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Louis went to a special school in Paris for blind children. He learned a code for reading by touching dots and dashes with his fingers. It was difficult, but he wanted to learn to read. When he was fifteen, he made his own code. It was easier to read.

	T	F
1) Louis went to a school for blind.		
2) Louis made his own code when he was ten.		
3) Louis wanted to learn to eat.		
4) Louis learned a code for reading by touching dots.		

Test Based On Units (10 / 11 / 12)

Test Based On Units (10 / 11 / 12)

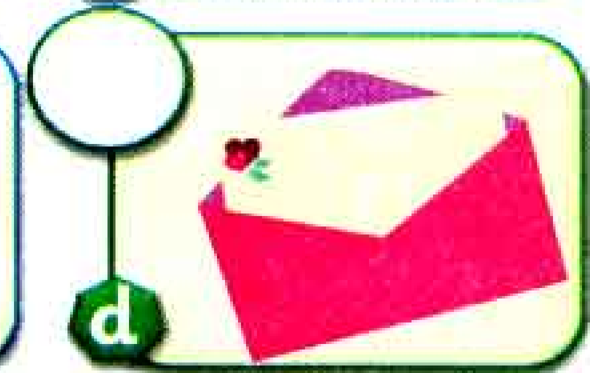
1 Read and match:

1) It's an envelope.
2) This is a guitar.
3) He is angry.
4) It's a computer.

a

b

c


d

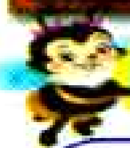
2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

lan_e_n

st_m_

fl_ _e

exc_ _ed

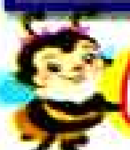


3 Make a word:

e n e v e o p l
....

t a m r k e
....

u i g a r t
....



4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We went to the butcher's, (so – but – and) it was closed.
2) He is (kind – angry – excited) because he lost his bike.
3) She didn't (used – use – uses) to tidy her room.

Test Based On Units (10 / 11 / 12)

5 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) used - My - grandma - write - to - letters - .

....

2) excited - I - am - very - .

....

6 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(musician - beard - lamb)

My dad has a ....

What an amazing .... !

7 Read and mark (T) or (F):

I spoke to my grandma last night. I used to write her letters, but she has a new cell phone. She didn't use to like her old telephone, but she likes the cell phone. We had a video call. I used to see her very often, but now I can see her face when I talk to her! I love my grandma. She used to be a performer, and she can sing and play the violin.

	T	F
1) I spoke to my granddad last night.		
2) I love my grandma.		
3) My grandma can't sing or play the violin.		
4) My grandma likes the cell phone.		

CONNECT READING ADVENTURES

The Ant and the Grasshopper

RETOLD BY ANDREA TURNER

ILLUSTRATED BY HODA AL- MORSHIDI

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

The characters

ant

grasshopper

The Ant and the Grasshopper (P. 117 - 120)

Vocabulary:

تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي

bridge
كوبرى

collect
يجمع

cupboard
دولاب (خزين)

corn
ذرة

wheat
قمح

construction worker
عامل بناء

summer
الصيف

hot
حار

family
أسرة

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

This is the **ant**. She lives with her family next to a river. She always helps her family.

هذه هى النملة.
إنها تعيش مع عائلتها بجوار نهر،
وهى دائمًا تساعد عائلتها.

This is the **grasshopper**. He is the ant's friend. He never helps.
He always plays.

هذا هو الجندب.
إنه صديق النملة، وهو لا يساعد أبدًا،
و يلعب دائمًا.

It's summer. It's hot.
In the afternoon the ant helps her family on the farm.
They **collect** lots of **wheat** and **corn**.

إنه موسم الصيف والجو حار.
تساعد النملة عائلتها وقت الظهيرة فى المزرعة وهم يجمعون الكثير من القمح والذرة.

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

In the evening they walk home over the **bridge**. They work very hard every day.

وفى المساء يعودون للمنزل عبر الكوبري وهم يعملون بجد كل يوم.

Every morning the ant and the grasshopper play together. They are good friends. Every afternoon the ant helps her family and the grasshopper sleeps. He never works.

تلعب النملة مع الجندب كل صباح، فهم أصدقاء جيدون، تساعد النملة عائلتها بعد كل ظهيرة. بينما ينام الجندب، فهو لا يعمل أبدًا.

Activities

1 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

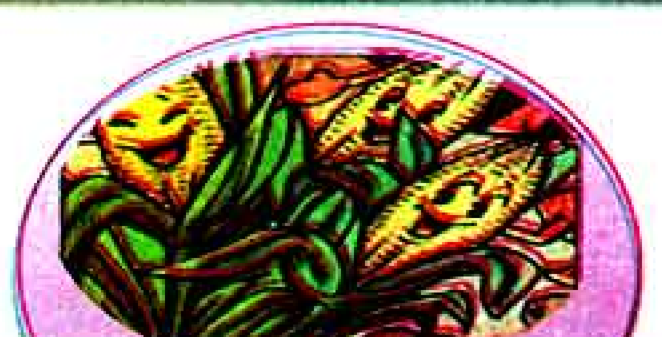
_nt

br_dge

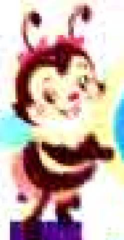
coll_ct

cup_oard

grassh_pper


c_rn

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)



2 Complete the following sentences:

1- The ant lives with her family next to ……………… .

2- The ant always helps her ……………………………… .

3- The grasshopper is the ant's ……………………………… .

4- The grasshopper never ……………………………………… .

5- In the ………… the ant helps her family on the farm.

6- The ant's family walk home over the ……………… .

7- Every ……………… the ant and the grasshopper play together.

8- The ant and the grasshopper are good ………… .

3 Read and match:

1) ant

2) grasshopper

3) summer

4) hot

a

b

c

d

Answers:

1. a river	2. family	3. friend	4. helps
5. afternoon	6. bridge	7. morning	8. friends

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

The Ant and the Grasshopper (P. 121 / 123)

Vocabulary:

laughs
يضحك

play
يلعب

food
طعام

winter
الشتاء

help
يساعد

sleep
ينام

farmer
فلاح

children
أطفال

grandparents
أجداد

The ant wants to play but she needs to help her family. The grasshopper laughs at the ant. He wants his friend to stay and play all day.

تريد النملة أن تلعب لكنها تحتاج أن تساعد عائلتها. يسخر الجندب من النملة، فهو يريد أن تظل صديقته معه و يلعبا طوال اليوم.

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

The ant tells the grasshopper that her family need to collect food for winter. In winter there isn't any food. The ant goes to help her family. The grasshopper sleeps.

تخبر النملة الجندب بأن عائلتها تحتاج أن تجمع الطعام لفصل الشتاء فلا يوجد أى طعام فى الشتاء، تذهب النملة لمساعدة عائلتها، لكن الجندب ينام.

The ant family all work together. The cousins are like **construction workers.** They build **cupboards**. The children are farmers and collect the food. The grandparents carefully put all the food in the cupboards.

تعمل كل عائلة النملة معًا، أولاد العم يعملون كعمال بناء ويبنون الخِزَانات. وكذلك الصغار يعملون كفلاحين ويجمعون الطعام، أما الأجداد فيضعون الطعام فى الخِزَانات بحرص.

Activities

1 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

w_nter

child_en

h_lp

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

grandp_rents

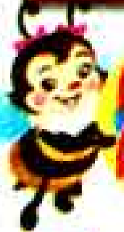
f_rmer

lau_h

f_od

pl_y

sle_p



2 Complete the following sentences:

1- The ant wants to .... but she needs to help her family.

2- The grasshopper laughs at the ....

3- The ant's family need to collect food for ....

4- In the winter there isn't any ....

5- The ant goes to help her family. The .... sleeps.

6- The .... are like construction workers.

7- The .... are farmers and collect the food.

8- The grandparents carefully put all the food in the

....

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

3 Read and match:

1) laugh
2) winter
3) farmer
4) sleep

a

b

c

d

Answers:

1. play	2. ant	3. winter	4. food
5. grasshopper	6. cousins	7. children	8. cupboards

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

The Ant and the Grasshopper (P. 124 / 125 / 126)

Vocabulary:

fall الخريف

hungry جوعان

relax يسترخى

cold بارد / برد

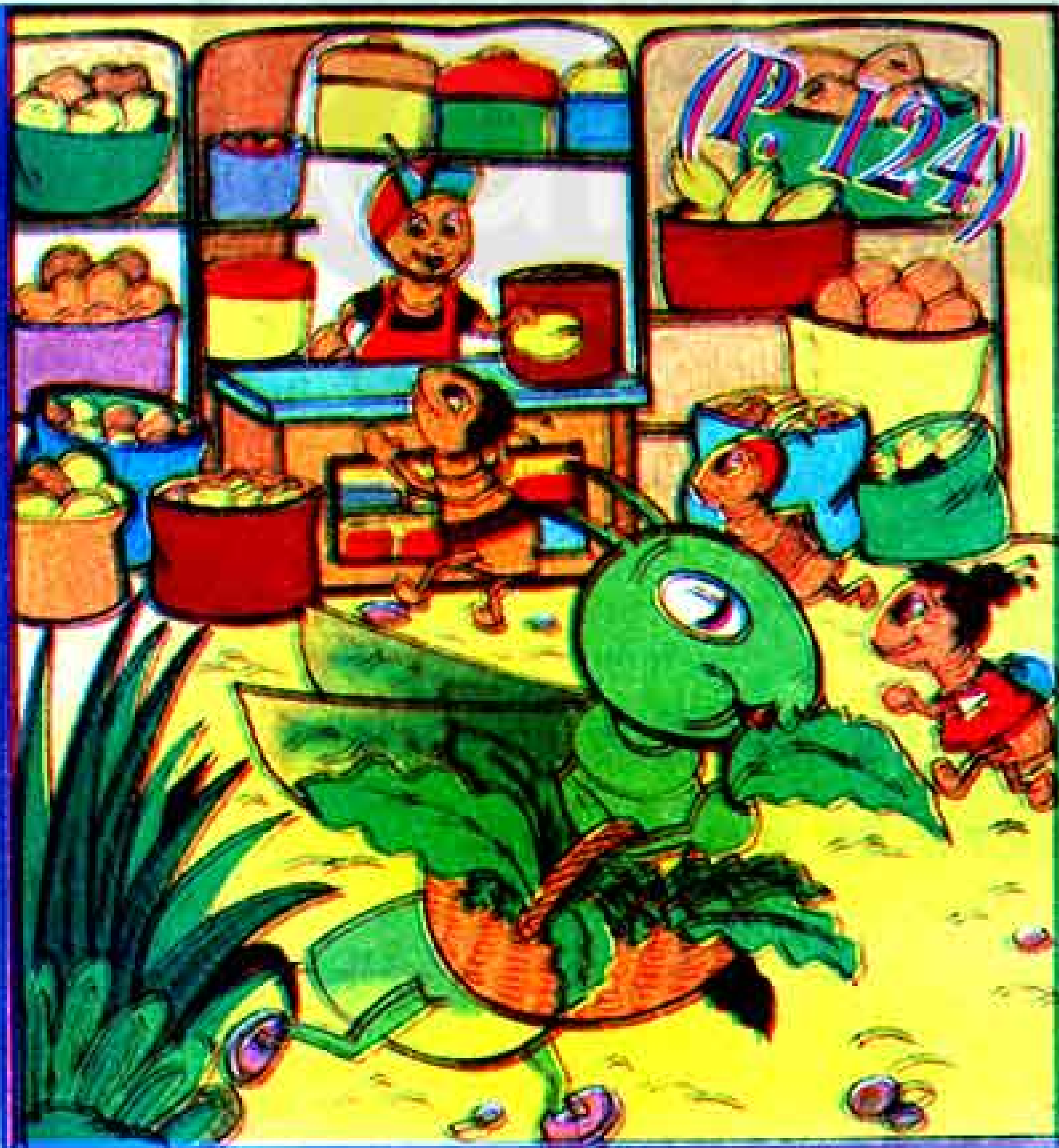
river نهر

solid ice ثلج صلب

field حقل

market seller بائع

empty فارغ


(P. 124)

It's fall. The grasshopper doesn't have any food. The grasshopper is hungry. The grasshopper goes to the market seller for food. The market seller has lots of food.

إنه فصل الخريف، والجندب ليس لديه أى طعام، وهو جوعان. يذهب الجندب إلى بائع السوق من أجل الطعام، ولدى البائع الكثير من الأطعمة.

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

It is colder. Winter is here. The river turns to solid ice. The fields are empty. In winter there is no food. The ant family don't work now. They can relax. They have a lot of food in their cupboards.

أصبح الجو أكثر برودة، فقد أتى الشتاء، وتحول النهر إلى ثلج صلبٍ، والحقول فارغة، ففى الشتاء لا يوجد طعام. لا تعمل عائلة النملة الآن، لذا يمكنهم الاسترخاء، فلديهم الكثير من الطعام فى خزَانَاتهم.

The grasshopper is hungry. He goes to the market. There are no market sellers. There is no food.

إن الجندب جائع، ويذهب إلى السوق ولا يجد بائعين أو طعام.

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

Activities

Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

r_ver

h_ngry

c_ld

fi_ld

rel_x

s_ller

Complete the following sentences:

1- The grasshopper doesn't have any ....

2- The grasshopper goes to the .... for food.

3- The .... turns to solid ice.

4- The fields are ....

5- The ants have a lot of food in their ....

6- In .... there's no food.

7- The .... is hungry.

8- There are no market ....

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

3 Read and match:

1) field

2) fall

3) hungry

4) market seller

a

b

c

d

Answers:

1. food	2. market seller	
3. river	4. empty	5. cupboards
6. winter	7. grasshopper	8. sellers

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

The Ant and the Grasshopper (P. 127/ 128)

Vocabulary:

house
منزل

friend
صديق

share
يشارك

good
جيد

the morning
الصباح

together
معًا - سويًا

Did you collect any food?
هل جمعت أى طعام؟

No, I didn't. I am hungry.
لا، لم أفعل، و أشعر بالجوع.

The grasshopper goes to the ant's house. He is very cold and hungry. He needs some food. The ant is a good friend. She shares her food.

يذهب الجندب إلى منزل النملة، وهو يشعر بالجوع والبرد الشديد، ويحتاج إلى بعض الطعام. والنملة صديقة طيبة وتشاركه طعامها.

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)

In the morning the ant and the grasshopper play. In the afternoon they collect food together.

فى الصباح يلعب الجندب والنملة، وفي وقت الظهيرة يجمعان الطعام سويًا.

Activities

1 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

morn_ng

fri_nd

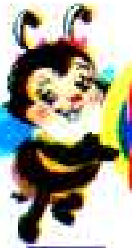
g_od

sh_re

tog_ther

ho_se

The Story (The Ant and the Grasshopper)



2 Complete the following sentences:

1- The grasshopper goes to the ant's ....

2- The grasshopper is very .... and hungry.

3- The ant .... her food.

4- In the morning the ant and the grasshopper

....

5- In the .... they collect .... together.

3 Read and match:

1) friend

2) house

3) share

4) the morning

Answers:

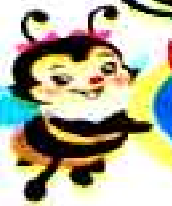
1. house 2. cold 3. shares 4. play
5. afternoon - food

Final Revision

تفوقك في أي عمل عليه العلامة دي

Revision Based On Unit (7)

Revision Based On Unit (7)



1 Read and match:

1) We get milk from cows.
2) It's rainy today.
3) There's a horse on a farm.
4) It was sunny yesterday.

a

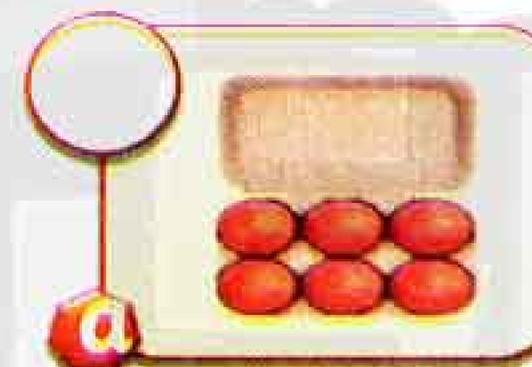
b

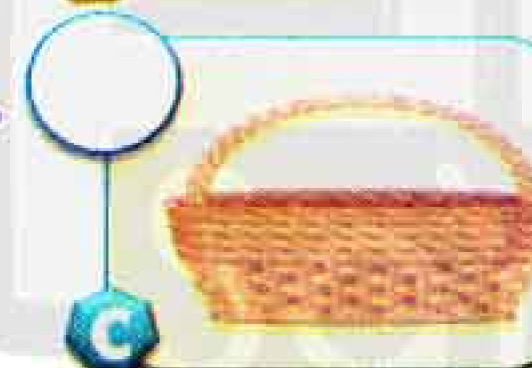
c

d

Read and match:

1) This basket is from Nubia.
2) I like meat.
3) We get eggs from chickens.
4) This rug is made of wool.


a

b

c

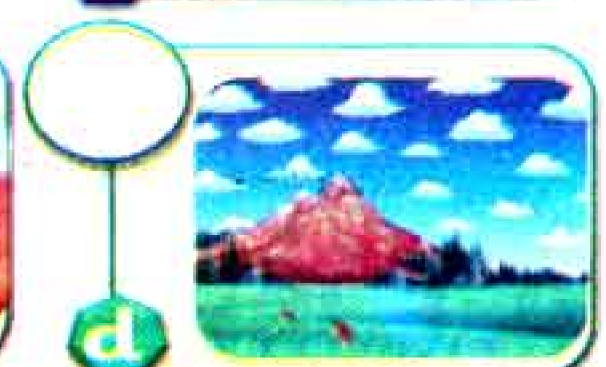
d

Read and match:

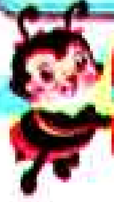
1) This is the Egyptian flag.
2) The desert is hot.
3) There are mountains.
4) We go to the beach to swim.

a

b

c

d

Final Revision

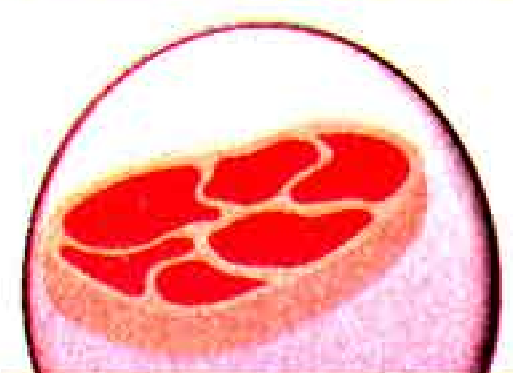


2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

g_ _t

d_ _k

m_ _k


m_ _t

c_o_dy

f_g_y

s_e_p

s_n_y

w_n_y

lig_t_ing

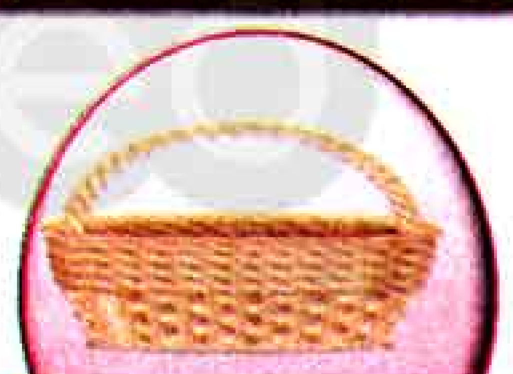
c_i_ken

ch_e_e

dro_g_t

f_o_d

r_i_y


b_s_et

p_r_mids

de_e_t

mo_n_ain

r_v_r

Revision Based On Unit (7)

3 Make a word:

w c o	f h s i	r t i a b b ....
n i s o w g n	l o w o	t u t b r e ....
g f a l	h t o	c l d o ....
s g l s a	i h c r a	e a l p n ....
c l c k o	a s o i s	e k l a ....

Final Revision

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) A (fish – duck – cow) has got wings.
2) We get (wool – wood – metal) from sheep.
3) We get eggs from (goats – horses – chickens).
4) (Are – Does – Do) we get milk from cows?
5) (No – Yes – Not), we don't.
6) There's no water in the (sea – river – desert).
7) It was cold and (cloudy – sunny – hot) yesterday.
8) Glasses are made of (wood – glass – wool).
9) (Which – What – Who) is the weather like today?
10) The (Sea – Lake – River) Nile is in Egypt.
11) Farmers grow (metal – olives – animals) and figs.
12) The High (Dam – River – Sea) is very big.
13) A/An (mountain – pyramid – oasis) is a place in the desert with water.
14) People use wool to (eat – weave – buy) carpets.
15) We do exercise (two – too – to) get fit.

5 Read and match:

1) We go to school	a) sunny today.
2) This rug is	b) is on the wall.
3) It's hot and	c) made of wool.
4) The clock	d) to learn.

Revision Based On Unit (7)

Read and match:

1) This chair is
2) What was the
3) We go to the library
4) There are cows

a) on the farm.
b) made of wood.
c) weather like yesterday?
d) to read books.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) to – went – the – We – yesterday – farm – .

2) the – is – like – today – What – weather – ?

3) from – get – We – eggs – chickens – .

4) we – meat – goats – Do – get – from – ?

5) we – to – go – Why – do – the – library – ?

6) cotton – grow – and – Farmers – wheat – .

7) hot – is – empty – The desert – and – .

8) High – big – Dam – very – The – is – .

9) hot – sunny – It – and – is – .

10) good – for – weather – Warm – farming – is – .

Final Revision

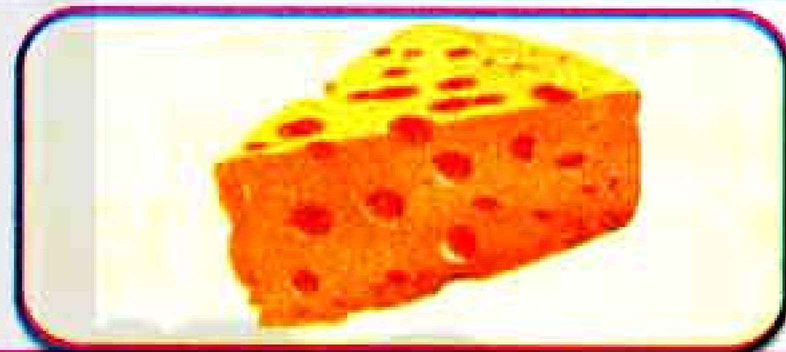
7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

chair - duck - farm - cheese - windy

A .... can fly.

It's .... today.

The .... is made of wood.



I like ....

8 Read and mark (T) or (F):

I live in Cairo with my family. We like to travel to other places in Egypt. Sometimes we go by car. Sometimes we go by train. I like to visit different places to learn about Egypt. Some of them are close, and some of them are far away.

	T	F
1) I live with my family.		
2) Sometimes we go by plane.		
3) I like to visit different places.		
4) I live in Alexandria.		

9 Copy the following sentence:

Aswan is very far from Cairo.

....

Revision Based On Unit (8)

Revision Based On Unit (8)

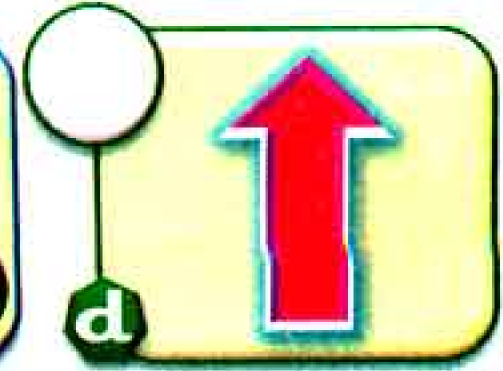
1 Read and match:

1) Go straight.
2) Boats stop at a port.
3) A mechanic checks the engines.
4) It's seven o'clock.

a

b

c


d

Read and match:

1) There is the museum.
2) Trains travel on a railroad.
3) A pilot flies an airplane.
4) Turn right.

a

b

c

d

Read and match:

1) I go to Luxor by ferry.
2) Cars travel on a highway.
3) Here is your ticket.
4) It's seven oh five.

a

b

c

d

Final Revision

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

st_ _e

m_se_m

ai_p_rt

b_ _t

st_t_on

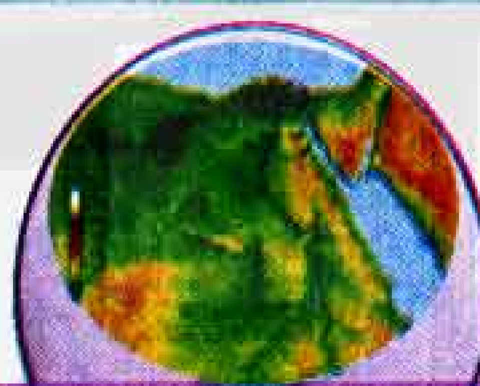
f_ _g

a_rpl_ne

c_st_e

f_rr_

h_gh_ay



m_ _

p_es_nt

co_d_ctor

me_ha_ic

t_rn l_ft

pr_ _s

t_ _ck

p_ss_nger

co-p_l_t

t_c_et

Revision Based On Unit (8)

3 Make a word:

u r n t
r t i h g
....

m u u
e m s
....

a c l
s t e
....

i r o
a r t p
....

o b
t a
....

a i l a
r r o d
....

p i l
t o
....

t o a i
n s t
....

t i k
e c t
....

e c h a
i m c n
....

a e s e
g p s n r
....

t e n g a
e t k i c t
....

o h t t s
i g a g r
....

a f
c é
....

r o
f g
....

Final Revision

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) (What - Where - Which) would you like to go?
2) The supermarket is (on - in - next) to the café.
3) A boat stops at a (station - port - airport).
4) Cars travel on a (highway - port - railroad).
5) I go to Cairo (in - by - to) car.
6) A (boat - ferry - taxi) stops at a gas station.
7) A (mechanic - conductor - pilot) checks and fixes the engines.
8) A (station master - pilot - engineer) is in charge of the station.
9) Train times are on a (schedule - pilot - car).
10) (Does - Can - Where) I buy a ticket here?
11) The (train - bike - port) left ten minutes ago.
12) Oh, no! I (lost - missed - lose) the train!
13) I need to be (at - of - on) time for school.
14) (How - Where - What) time is it?
15) The store is (to - across - opposite) from the school.

5 Read and match:

1) Can I play?	a) you like to go?
2) Where would	b) to your dad, please.
3) Give it	c) flies an airplane.
4) A pilot	d) Yes, you can.

Revision Based On Unit (8)

Read and match:

1) A train — a) is it?
2) A flight attendant — b) your ticket.
3) What time — c) helps the passengers.
4) Here is — d) travels on a railroad.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) like - Aswan - to - would - to - I - go - .

2) straight - Go - on - .

3) missed - train - I - the - !

4) on - travel - Trains - a railroad - .

5) engineer - drives - A railroad - the train - .

6) time - What - it - is - ?

7) the - fixes - and - checks - A mechanic - engines - .

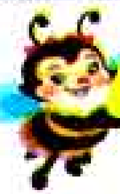
8) buy - I - Can - ticket - a - here - ?

9) a - trip - good - Have - !

10) past - six - quarter - It's - .

11) would - go - ,please - like - to - I - Cairo - to - .

Final Revision



7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

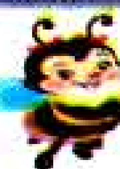
(straight - Fred - taxi - frog - ticket)

This is a ....

Go .... on.

I need a .... for the train.

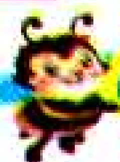
My name is ....



8 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Soha would like to go to the park. She goes straight on. Then she turns right. It is across from the museum. It's next to the hotel. She goes there at seven o'clock pm.

	T	F
1) Soha wants to go to the station.		
2) The park is next to the hotel.		
3) She goes straight on. Then she turns left.		
4) She goes there at 7 o'clock pm.		



9 Copy the following sentence:

There is the school.

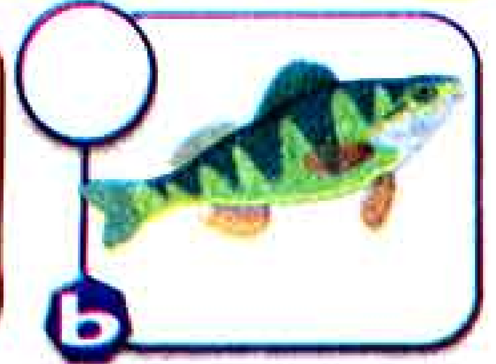
....

Revision Based On Unit (9)

Revision Based On Unit (9)

1 Read and match:

1) I like hippos the best.
2) The elephant has tusks.
3) The bank has got 1000,000 pounds.
4) The perch is a fish.

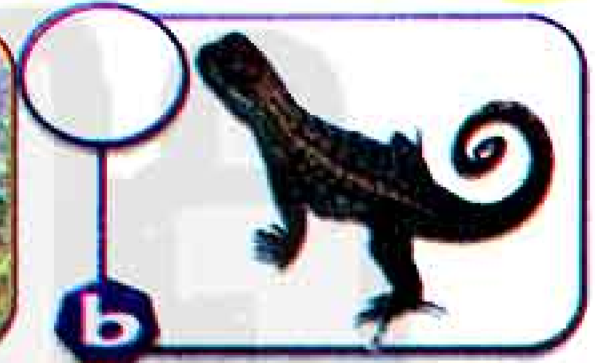
a

b

c

d

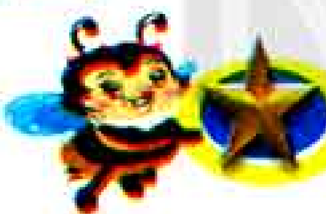
Read and match:

1) I have to do my homework.
2) The giraffe eats the leaves of acacia trees.
3) There are dams in the river.
4) The lizard is a reptile.

a

b

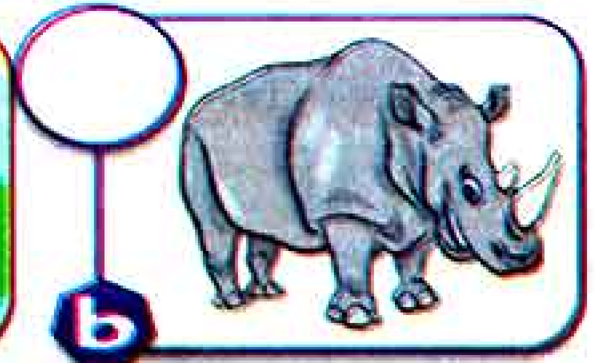
c

d



Read and match:

1) I have to tidy my books.
2) The rhino has big horns on its nose.
3) Moving water gives energy.
4) We have to pick up trash.

a

b

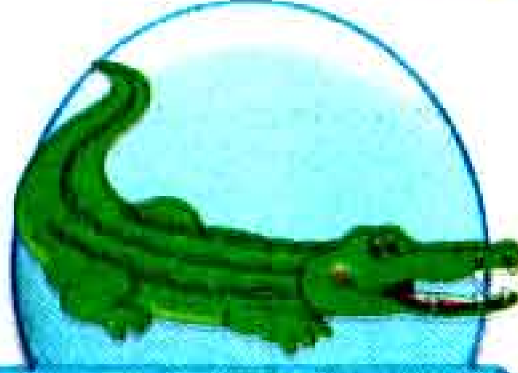
c

d

Final Revision

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

el_p_ant


cr_c_dile

ele_tr_ city

hi_ _o

li_ar_

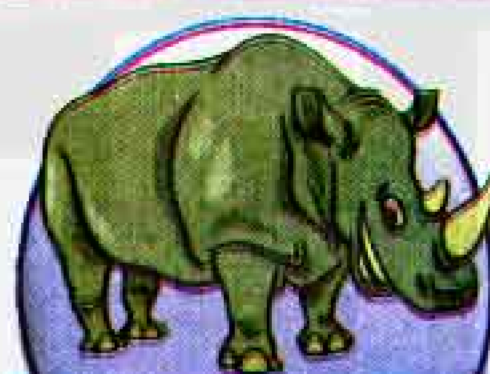
re_y_le

gi_a_fe

e_l

ti_ap_a

d_m

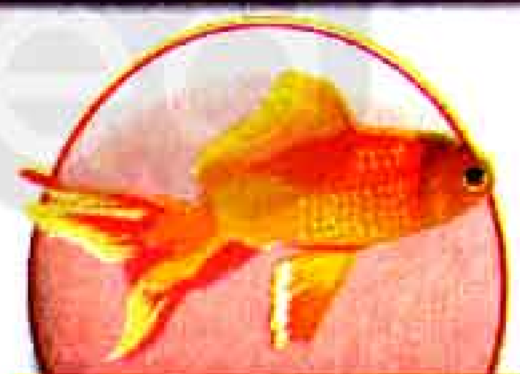

r_i_o

re_t_les

t_u_k

t_r_le

t_ _ks


f_ _h

w_ _ving

h_ _ns

t_ng_e

m_ _th

Revision Based On Unit (9)

3 Make a word:

a e t r c p ....

c o t h l ....

a p t r n t e ....

r e s c i ....

s f i r e ....

i s e f l ....

i c r o c d o l e ....

p t l i e r s e ....

p e p l e o ....

one n t h u a d o s (1,000) ....

one l m l o i n i (1,000,000) ....

one d h r u d e n (100) ....

a n i m a s l ....

a r i f g f e ....

u n o g t e ....

Final Revision

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I (have to - had - has) walk to the shops.
2) I have (to tidy - tidy - tidying) my bedroom.
3) The tusks are made of (electricity - ivory - plastic).
4) The (crocodile - giraffe - elephant) is the tallest animal.
5) The (elephant - hippo - giraffe) has short legs.
6) The (hippo - elephant - rhino) has horns on its nose.
7) I have to (walk - walks - walking) to school.
8) The energy from the dam is changed into (population - electricity - dirty).
9) Moving water gives (dam - energy - food).
10) We don't like (clean - healthy - dirty) water.
11) The turtle is a (fish - reptile - bird).
12) The tilapia is a (bird - reptile - fish).
13) The (perch - crocodile - lizard) is a fish.
14) We (have to – has to - have) pick up trash.
15) Weaving is an important (transportation - tradition - population).

5 Read and match:

1) The rhino	a) is the tallest animal.
2) The hippo	b) has a long trunk.
3) The giraffe	c) has horns on its nose.
4) The elephant	d) is good at swimming.

Revision Based On Unit (9)

Read and match:

1) I have to
2) I don't have to
3) We recycle
4) We plant

a) get up early on Saturday.
b) trees.
c) turn off the lights.
d) plastic bottles.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) school - walk - Yesterday - to - had - I - to - .

....

2) books - Today - to - tidy - I - have - my - .

....

3) The hippo - mouth - big - has - a - .

....

4) dams - river - are - There - in - the - .

....

5) clean - We - country - keep - our - .

....

6) do - What - do - have - to - I - ?

....

7) hair - I - my - dry - .

....

8) cloth - People - and - weave - carpets - .

....

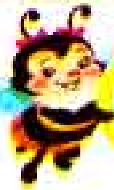
9) Do - plastic - recycle - to - have - we - ?

....

10) best - I - like - the - giraffe - .

....

Final Revision



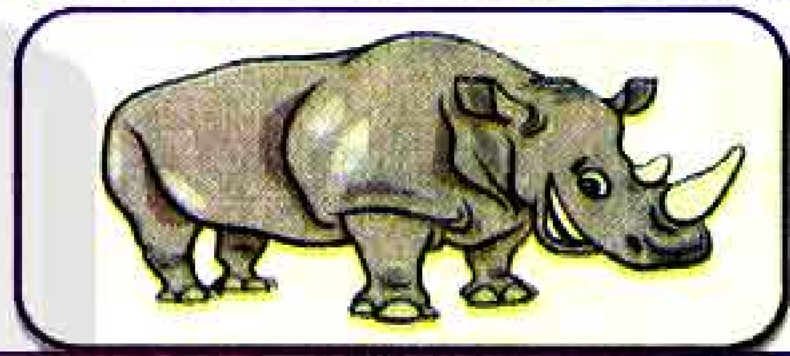
7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(have to - has to - horns - quickly - neck)

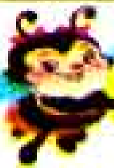
The giraffe has a long..............

I .... walk to school.

The horse runs the most .... one.



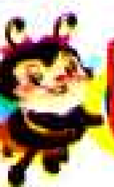
It has two..............on its nose.



8 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Today I have to visit my grandparents. Yesterday I had to write about African animals. Today I have to tidy my room. Today I don't have to go to school. It's a holiday.

	T	F
1) Yesterday I have to tidy my room.		
2) Today I have to visit my uncle.		
3) Yesterday I had to write about African animals.		
4) Today is a holiday.		



9 Copy the following sentence:

We get milk and cheese from cows.

....

Revision Based On Unit (10)

Revision Based On Unit (10)

1 Read and match:

1) We need to buy some milk.
2) I enjoy shopping.
3) This is a bookstore.
4) I write a letter.

a

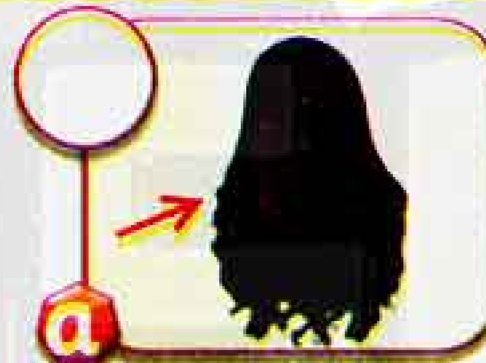
b

c

d

Read and match:

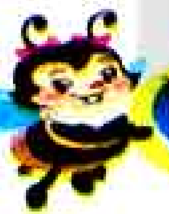
1) My sister loves listening to music.
2) This is a coin.
3) I went to the bakery.
4) She has long hair.


a

b

c

d



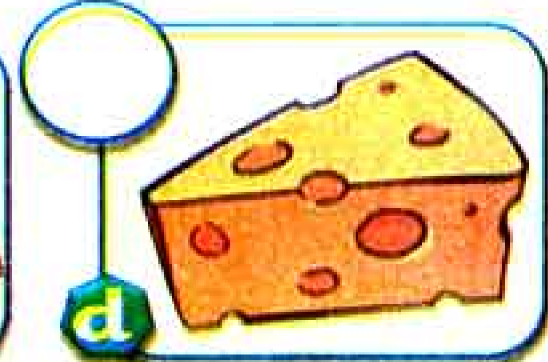
Read and match:

1) My grandma is drinking coffee.
2) This is a twenty pound note.
3) This is a butcher's.
4) We need to buy cheese.

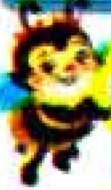
a

b

c


d

Final Revision



Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

st_ _l

che_k out

gr_ _es

ch_ _r

ma_k_t

s_ _k

he_lth_

st_ _e

e_ _s

ch_ _p

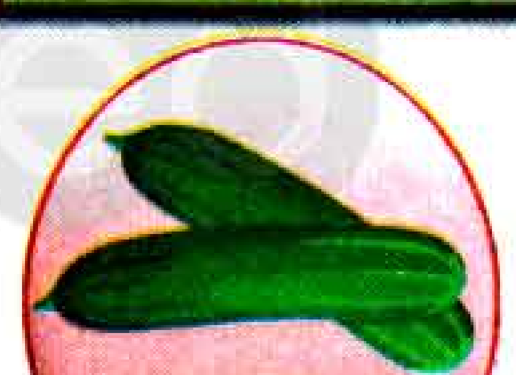
to_ _toes

e_ _il

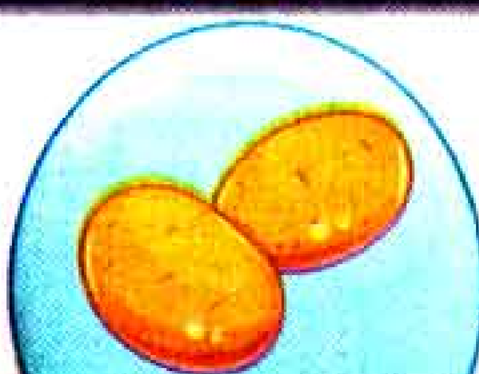
t_ _in

en_el_pe

ex_e_sive


cuc_mb_rs

_a_r


p_t_toes

ma_ _zine

be_ _d

Revision Based On Unit (10)

3 Make a word:

e n o m l

....

o s i n o n

....

u s p r r e m a e t k

....

l s e i o t i n e v

....

u e r c c m b u

....

i n o i t a d d

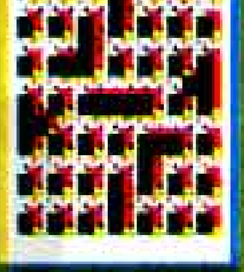
....

o n g a r e s

....

o i n c

....

c r s o r w s d o

....

r a e

....

a e r d b

....

l o t h s c e

....

t l l s a

....

e o n t

....

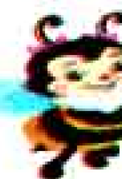
b t u n i s c r a o t

....

Final Revision

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) We write the (letter - email - address) on the envelope.
2) How many (orange - bananas - fig) do you need?
3) I (do - know - owe) you 8 LE change.
4) My brother prefers (make - makes - making) sandwiches.
5) A (farmer- carpenter- head teacher) is in charge of the school.
6) I don't like shopping, (but - so - and) I like cooking.
7) Hana went to the zoo (so - but - and) saw many animals.
8) How (many - much - old) does it cost?
9) Layan likes (listening - listens - listen) to music.
10) Ahmed went to the bakery (and - but - because) he wanted to buy bread.
11) Seif likes reading books, (and - so - because) magazines.
12) I went to the (clothes store - bookstore - butcher's) to buy books.
13) It was windy, (but - and - so) we didn't go to the park.
14) How much (am - is - are) the rice?
15) Do you enjoy (cooking - cooks - cook)?



5 Read and match:

1) Eiad bought carrots	a) at the check out.
2) Noura is paying money	b) drinking orange juice.
3) It isn't cheap.	c) at the market.
4) Salma loves	d) It is expensive.

Revision Based On Unit (10)

Read and match:

1) My parents hate
2) We buy meat
3) They are buying things
4) Where did they

a) at the supermarket.
b) go to buy fruit?
c) traveling by train.
d) at the butcher's.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) prefer - sports - I - playing - .

....

2) enjoy - We - ice cream - eating - .

....

3) enjoy - English - I - speaking - .

....

4) don't - They - swimming - like - .

....

5) clothes - expensive - The - were - .

....

6) the - We - museum - visited - .

....

7) didn't - to - Adam - go - park - the - .

....

8) like - salad - I - fruit - .

....

9) has - bread - some - She -.

....

10) have - I - butter - don't - .

....

Final Revision

7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(ears - beard - hair - stamp)

Amira has long ....

An elephant has two big ..... .

My uncle has a ....

We put a ....on the envelope.

8 Read and mark (T) or (F):

I went to the supermarket with my mother. We bought many things. The apples were expensive. The tomatoes were cheap. We bought potatoes and pears, too. The pears were expensive, but the potatoes were cheap.

	T	F
1) The girl went to the supermarket.		
2) The potatoes were expensive.		
3) The apples were cheap.		
4) They didn't buy pears.		

9 Copy the following sentence:

Mr. Ali teaches us English.

....

Revision Based On Unit (11)

Revision Based On Unit (11)

1 Read and match:

1) The musicians are fantastic.
2) He can sing very well.
3) I like the oud!
4) The Assaya dance is popular.

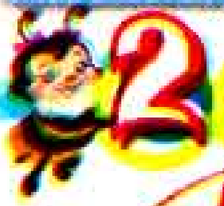
Read and match:

1) They're wearing costumes.
2) They're performing a dance.
3) This is a band.
4) They are traditional instruments.

Read and match:

1) What an interesting story!
2) What a great movie!
3) Let's ask the teacher to tell us a folktale.
4) My sister can sprint.

Final Revision

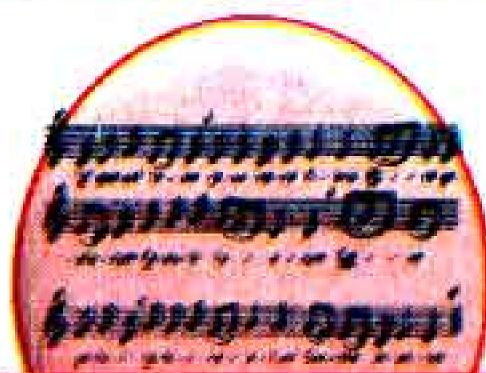


2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

p_es_nt

m_ _l

l_nt_rn



t_ _e

s_ _w

mu_ici_n

da_c_r

co_t_mes

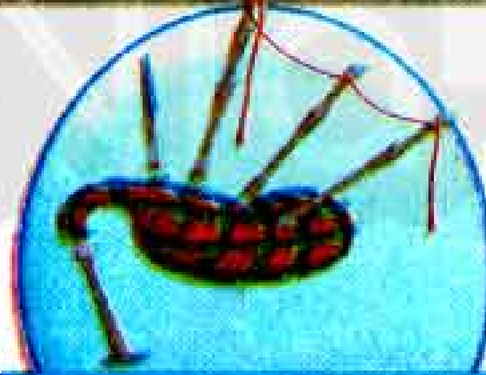
v_ol_n

tam_ou_ine

o_ _

g_it_r

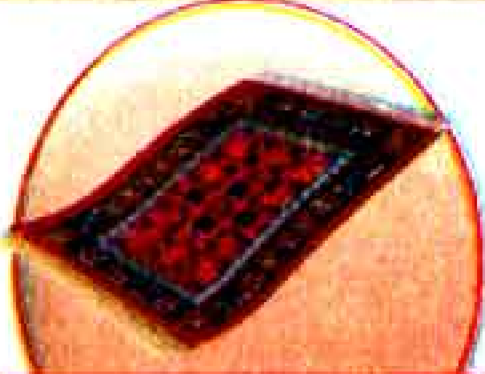
fl_ _e



ba_p_pe

c_a_s

ch_ld_en



r_ _

pa_e_ts

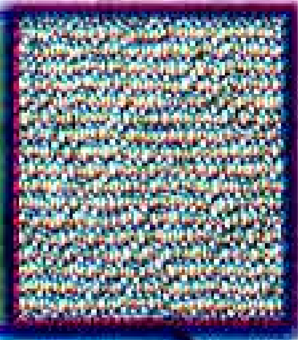
te_ch_r

m_v_e

Revision Based On Unit (11)

3 Make a word:

a i c
s m o



....

g r a n
a m d

....

a p k
r

....

f a s e
r b k t a

....

l o c
t e h s

....

m e
h o

....

b a l l
o o n s

....

r e s e
n p t

....

g d e
a r n

....

e c a
l p a

....

a e h
b c

....

h f
i s

....

q u e
m s o

....

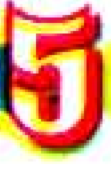
n a n
l r e t

....

l r o
c o s

....

Final Revision



5 Read and match:

1) We hit or shake	a) a musical notes to make a song.
2) We strum	b) a percussion instrument.
3) A tune is	c) to sing a song.
4) Let's ask Reem	d) the guitar.

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) are – They – singing – .

2) are – performing – The actors – a folktale – .

3) traditional – instruments – They – have – .

4) you – Can – sprint – ?

5) , too – I – it – love – .

6) What – movie – wonderful – a – !

7) brilliant – What – song – a – !

8) you – show – Can – us – take – the – to – ?

9) strong – He – very – is – .

10) plays – She – instrument – string – a – .

Revision Based On Unit (11)

7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(sprint - string - can't - clothes)

He .... sprint.

We wear new ....

The oud is a .... instrument.

My sister can ....

8 Read and mark (T) or (F):

My brother and I always decorate eggs for Sham El-Nessim. My mom cooks eggs until they are hard, then we use paint to dye them different colors. They look very pretty.

	T	F
1) My mom cooks eggs.		
2) The eggs look very bad.		
3) We use paint to dye the eggs.		
4) We decorate eggs for Eid al-Fitr.		

9 Copy the following sentence:

I like gardens.

....

Final Revision

Revision Based On Unit (12)

Read and match:

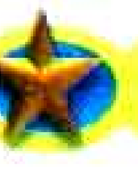
1) I make a phone call.
2) He used to write letters.
3) He is angry.
4) She is excited.

a

b

c

d



Read and match:

1) He is bored.
2) It is a lamb.
3) She writes with her thumb.
4) It's a knot.

a

b

c

d

Read and match:

1) It's a wrist.
2) He is kind.
3) The boy is blind.
4) A mirror reflects light.

a

b

c

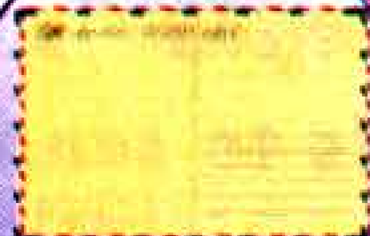
d

Revision Based On Unit (12)

2 Supply the missing letter(s) in the following word(s):

cel_ pho_e

pas_w_rd


po_tc_rd

te_epho_e

s_l_nt

an_ _y

k_ _d

t_ _ed

3 Make a word:

o l w

....

i h h g

....

a p o u q e

....

p a l o p t

....

i r w t s

....

m a l b

....

n k t i

....

d a r o i

....

p e l t e o h e n

....

Final Revision

4 Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

1) I like (send – sends – sending) picture messages.
2) You type words to send a (picture message – text message – phone call).
3) Did Fares (has – have – had) a good day?
4) (Ask – Asks – Don't ask) your parents before you go online.
5) (Share – Don't share – Shares) photos with people you don't know.
6) People used to (writes – write – writing) letters.
7) People (don't – didn't – doesn't) use to have video chats.
8) People used to send postcards (in – at – on) vacation.
9) I did a lot of work on the project. I'm (tired – kind – bored).
10) My grandma wrote with her (wrist – thumb – knot).
11) Louis Braille was (deaf – blind – mind).
12) My brother is (angry – interested – excited). His laptop doesn't work.
13) The mirror (passes – reflects – blocks). light.
14) I (used – didn't use to – uses) to walk when I was a baby.
15) I'm very (tired – bored – angry). Let's play a game!

5 Read and match:

1) Dad lost his cell phone.	a) write letters.
2) I make knots	b) light.
3) A door blocks	c) He's angry.
4) People used to	d) when I knit.

Revision Based On Unit (12)

6 Rearrange the following sentences:

1) used – write – to – People – letters – .

2) didn't use – People – cell phones – to use – .

3) interested – are – We – past – the – in – .

4) can – sound – A flute – high – .

5) reflects – light – A mirror – .

7 Look at the pictures and complete with:

(tired - thumb - letters)

People used to send ....

I work a lot, so I'm ....

8 Read and mark (T) or (F):

Ahmed is a good boy. He goes to school every day. He gets up at six. He likes English. He goes to school by bus. He likes reading.

	T	F
1) Ahmed is a bad boy.		
2) Ahmed likes math.		
3) Ahmed gets up at six.		
4) Ahmed likes reading.		